LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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GIPN—S4—83 Lok Sabha—13-3-57—840

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 28th March, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INDIAN NATIONAL'S CLAIMS IN GERMANY

***912. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Nationals who have submitted applications making claims against the German Government in respect of their property in Germany subjected to discriminatory treatment by the Germans during the war; and

(b) the total amount of claims made in these applications?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A press note was issued advising the Indian Nationals having such claims to make, to submit their applications to the Custodian of Enemy Properties, Bombay. So far it is reported that no claim has been received by the Custodian.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know on what authority these claims were invited and from where the claims have been filed?

Shri Karmarkar: Under the provisions of the Settlement Convention with the Federal Republic of Germany, United Nations nationals who have claims against Germany are required to file their claims on or before May 5, 1956 with the German authority.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether this time-limit will be extended?

Shri Karmarkar: First let the nationals submit their applications, and

if they find any difficulty let us see. There is no question of extension at the present stage, because this is part of the result of the Settlement Convention.

GOA

***915. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether Educational Institutions of Goa have been recognised and affiliated for the purpose of Examinations to the Pakistan University?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): As far as we are aware Goan Schools have not been affiliated with Pakistan institutions.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of Bombay offered facilities to students in Goa and, if so, how many students appeared for the examinations?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, Sir, the Education Department of the State Government asked the Chairman of the Secondary School Examination Board to inform the Headmasters of the schools concerned that facilities will be extended to students having title documents issued to them by the Headmasters of recognised schools. Although facilities were thus offered to Goan students, out of 350 students due to appear for the examination as many as 125 students were reported to have been held back by the Portuguese authorities.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether a delegation of teachers went to Pakistan to secure educational facilities there and, if so, how far they succeeded?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I believe a delegation consisting of five Principals of Goan schools went to Karachi on 18th November 1955 to discuss with the Pakistan educational authorities

the question of affiliation of Goan schools to one of the universities of Pakistan. According to our information the Pakistan authorities turned down their request.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether any communication in this respect has been sent to the Pakistan Government and, if so, whether any reply has been received from them in this matter?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am not aware of that.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों को भारत वर्ष में मान्यता प्राप्त ह, क्या उनमें कराची भी एक है और यदि हां तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि ऐसे मुल्कों के विश्वविद्यालयों को जो ऐसे देश के लोगों के साथ सन्धि करते हैं या एग्जेमिनेशंस् (परिक्षायें) लेते हैं जिनके हम विरुध्द हैं, जो मान्यता प्रदान की गई है, वह बन्द कर दी जाये?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: This is part of a larger question.

Ambar Charkha

***919. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether Government have considered the proposal to introduce Ambar Charkhas in various Refugee townships and camps with a view to remove unemployment?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The matter is under consideration.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether it is proposed to start small or cottage industries, apart from the Ambar Charkha, in the refugee colonies?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We are setting up a very large number of small industries in many colonies.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि अम्बर चर्खे को केम्प्स में चलाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इस काम के लिए कितनी धन राशि मुकर्रर की है और कब तक इस चर्खे का इस्तेमाल शुरू हो जाने की आशा है?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जहां तक धनराशि का सवाल है मुझे १२-१४ करोड़ रुपये अगली पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिए मिले है। रुपये की तो कमी नहीं है। जहां तक इस काम का ताल्लुक है हमन आल इंडिया खादी एंड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज बोर्ड को लिखा है इस सम्बन्ध में और हम उनसे खतोकिताबत कर रहे हैं। हमारी बड़ी भारी ख्वाहिश हैं कि जो हमारी बस्तियां हैं जहां पर कि शरणार्थी भाई बसे हुए हैं अगर उनको कोई अम्बर चर्खे से रोजगार मिल सकता हैं तो देने का यथा सम्भव यत्न किया जाये।

Shri Keshavaiengar: May I know since when this matter is under consideration, and when the Government is likely to come to a decision in this matter?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जहां तक इस सवाल का सम्बन्ध है, मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि हम ने आल इंडिया खादी एंड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज बोर्ड को लिखा है और मैं आप को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मुझे भी उतनी ही जल्दी है जितनी कि आप को है और मैं चाहता हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी मामला साफ हो जाये।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Now that the Ambar Charkhas are going to be distributed in a fair proportion in the refugee colonies, will there be a repair centre for the Ambar Charkhas if they go wrong?

Mr. Speaker: A servicing centre.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is a question of details, and certainly we will take that into consideration. If I want to run a charkha I will see that it is successfully and well run.

Border Incidents

***921. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a family of four Kashmiris was killed by Pakistani citizens in the little Kashmir village of Mithala four miles from the Pakistan border during January last;

(b) whether cattle and other properties were also looted; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). On the night of the 11th January 1956, Pakistani nationals raided an isolated house in the precincts of village Mithala in Akhnur Tehsil and killed four members of an Indian family. They also took away 40 goats, 6 cattle and some household goods. After the outrage, the Pakistanis returned to Pakistan held territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) Military and police patrolling along the border has been intensified.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that the incident took place at night. May I know how it was corroborated that the killing and looting was done by the Pakistanis?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Our police force immediately went to the area and from local enquiries made and from the trace of the tracks it was very clear that the people had gone away to Pakistan.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी: माननीय मंत्री जी ने कल के और परसों के अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि पाकिस्तान के प्रेजिडेंट ने आपने वक्तव्य द्वारा भारत पर, उन तमाम बोर्डर रेड्स (सीमान्त आक्रमणों) के बारे में जो हाल ही में हुए हैं, तमाम दोषारोपण किया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने इसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have noticed that of late statements have been made by the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and also by responsible Ministers there, ascribing all the fault to us.

Shri Keshavaiengar: May I know what preventive measures the Government have adopted to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I can only reiterate what the Prime Minister told the House a few days ago. I think the common border runs to nearly, 4,500 miles in the Eastern and Western sectors. It is not possible really to guarantee that every inch of that ground will be properly patrolled, but we are doing our best.

SALT

***923. Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Travancore-Cochin Regional Board, constituted under the Salt Cess Act, has recommended to the Central Government to improve brine supply to the Rajakamangalam Salt Factory and the group of factories around Manakudi Lake during the year 1956-57;

(b) whether the recommendation has been considered; and

(c) if so, the total cost of the improvement works proposed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendation of the Central Board which considered the proposal at the meeting held on 21st March, 1956 is awaited.

(c) Rs. 34,050.

AMBAR CHARKHA

***924. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state whether the Planning Commission had the Ambar Charkha in mind when they agreed to a target of producing cotton in this country?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): No. The target was fixed having regard to the estimated demand for cotton by 1961 and the anticipated possibilities of increasing its production.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know whether, in view of the fact that Ambar Charkha is now taken to be a standard Charkha, the Government will consider the question of producing short staple cotton? It was difficult for the ordinary charkhas to spin with short staple cotton.

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): Short staple cotton is also spun on the conventional charkhas as it is spun on the Ambar Charkha as well.

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Minister may clarify his answer a little more. It is stated that the Ambar Charkha may partly take over the production which is anticipated in the textile mills which also require short staple cotton. So, in view of the new method of production that may be brought into force, is it intended to increase the quantity of short staple cotton, or, do the Government think that the quantity of short staple cotton which is available at present is sufficient for the Ambar Charkha ?

Shri Kanungo: The quantity of cotton planned for at present will be adequate.

Shri Velayudhan: May I now whether there is any estimate with the Government as to how many people will take to the Ambar Charkha soon?

Shri Kanungo: It is impossible to estimate it.

Foreign Exchange Banks

***925. Shri Bansal:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any foreign exchange bank has refused to accept the certificates of origin issued by an Indian Chamber of Commerce; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A complaint to this effect was made to Government but investigations have shown that there was some misunderstanding and there was no deliberate attempt of refusal to recognise a certificate issued by an Indian Chamber.

P.M.'s Visit to Japan

***928. Shri Wodeyar:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has been invited to visit Japan; and

(b) if so, whether the invitation has been accepted by him?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister of Japan has informally conveyed his desire to invite the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has said in reply that he would very much like to visit Japan and in fact has been wanting to do so far a long time, but in view of his pre-occupations in the country it is not possible for him to say when he would be able to do so.

Migration of Hindus and Sikhs from Tribal Areas of Pakistan

***929. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 4,000 Hindus and Sikhs in the tribal areas of Pakistan want to migrate to India; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made for their migration?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Information has been received that about 2,500 non-Muslims from the tribal areas of Pakistan want to migrate to India.

(b) For several years now the practice has been for non-Muslims wishing to migrate from West Pakistan to India to report to our Deputy High Commissioner in Lahore. Pending finalisation of arrangements for their transfer to India, these prospective migrants are lodged in the D.A.V. College evacuee transit camp.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any attempt has been made to know how many Hindus and Sikhs are living at present in the tribal areas of Pakistan?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Our information is, roughly speaking about 10,000 Scheduled Caste Hindus are found in the tribal areas in Pakistan.

Shri D. C. Sharma : Is it not a fact that these persons were asked to go back after they and come very near the Wagah border, and if so, what were the reasons for it?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : Actually, there is a short notice question today on the same subject to which the Prime Minister is going to reply in great detail. I think we can wait till then.

Shri T. N. Singh : Is it a fact that the authorities in Pakistan have, in certain cases, not recognised certificates issued by our Deputy High Commissioner?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : With regard to the Scheduled Caste people, the answer is, "Yes".

Shri T. N. Singh : Is it not a fact that the certificates issued by our Deputy High Commissioner are not being recognised though they are valid under the law and under the arrangements agreed to?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : As I said, there is a short notice question on the same subject.

Mr. Speaker : Further supplementary questions will be deferred until we come to the short notice question on this subject.

FLOOD CONTROL

***931. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak :** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations of Sir Claude Inglis's Mission which was coming to India under the Colombo Plan, regarding the flood control problem in India :

(b) his suggestions for the control of floods in India; and

(c) what the Government have done regarding these suggestions?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : The report of Sir Claud Inglis has not yet been received by Government. As soon as the report is received it will be examined and appropriate action taken where necessary.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak : May I know that time will be required for the report to reach Government and what has been the reason for the delay so far?

Shri Hathi : That depends upon the expert who has to write the report.

Shri T. N. Singh : May I know whether the problem of flood control vary according to the river and the terrain where the rivers flow, or, is it a general problem applicable all over India and will be uniform in all cases?

Shri Hathi : No. The problem differs from place to place, depending upon the terrain of the river, the flow of the river, the discharge and the particular behaviour of the river.

Shri T. N. Singh : May I know whether this expert had occasion to go to various parts of India and study the individual problems in individual areas before he submits the report?

Shri Hathi : Yes, Sir. He was here somewhere before 1947, as Director in charge of the Hydraulic Research Station. He was in charge of the Hydraulic Research Station and as such had experience of Indian rivers.

Shri Velayudhan : May I know whether this report will be given at least before the next floods?

Shri Hathi : I think it would come immediately. It depends upon what time he takes to write the report.

A.I.R.

940. Shri H. N. Mukherjee : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy spoke from the Calcutta Station of the All India Radio on Sunday, the 4th March on West Bengal-Bihar merger issue;

(b) whether permission was obtained from the Ministry for making such broadcast; and

(c) whether similar permission would be given to any other person who would like to speak on the subject?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of West Bengal had asked for permission to speak on this issue and it was given.

(c) Excepting when Governmental policies are desired to be explained All India Radio generally does not permit controversial political issues to be discussed. It appears after the questions and answers in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly that there has been some misunderstanding regarding this matter. It has already been communicated to the parties who had asked for permission that though we generally do not permit such broadcasts, in view of what has happened and as a very exceptional case, All India Radio would be prepared to allow one nominee of those parties in the West Bengal Legislature, who are of the opposite opinion, the present their arguments. This has also been announced in the Press.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : In the official copy of Dr. Roy's speech, as reported in the West Bengal Government's Weekly, which was sent to us for perusal, I find certain passages where it is definitely insinuated that those who are opposing the merger schemes were trying to create a situation favourable to them in the future elections. May I know if All India Radio had looked into the script of Dr. Roy before he made the pronouncement, and if so, what is the view of All India Radio in regard to the airing of this kind of controversial opinion, when the other side is not given its chance to controvert it?

Dr. Keskar : As I said, we do not permit controversial broadcasts on current political issues. As far as the views expressed there are concerned, it must be considered as the views of the person who had broadcast, and not necessarily of the A.I.R.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : May I know if similar applications were received from representatives of other political parties who have their views on this problem and may I know if they are going to be given an opportunity before this matter comes before the West Bengal Legislature, because the radio talk had no reference to the discussion in the West Bengal Legislature?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): One should not persist in error.

Dr. Keskar : I might explain that my answer is very clear. This has been due to a certain misunderstanding and because of the misunderstanding, the views were allowed to be expressed which could be construed as controversial. Though we do not permit such broadcasts, we are, as an exception, going to allow those who hold the opposite view to express their views. As far as permitting every political party is concerned, it is not possible. As I said, we will allow one person from the opposition to express views to the contrary.

Shri Sadhan Gupta : May I know whether the scripts of the talks delivered on the A.I.R. are examined beforehand and if so why was reference to the elections permitted in the speech?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : It entirely depends on who the person is who is going to speak. The Prime Minister's scripts are not examined by anybody except by himself.

Shri Sadhan Gupta : Is it a fact that it once happened that even the scrip of the Chief justice of the Federal Court was examined and he was not allowed to make certain references in his talk?

Dr. Keskar : I am not aware of this.

Shri A. M. Thomas : May I enquire whether the policy statement mentioned by the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting applied to persons in Government?

Dr. Keskar : Yes. It applies to persons in Government.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : May I know whether the speech went on the air on the responsibility of the officials of the A.I.R. at Calcutta, or was any reference made to Delhi and permission was given from here for that broadcast?

Dr. Keskar : Permission was given from here.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether Dr. Roy was given permission to speak in his capacity as the Chief Minister of West Bengal or as an individual?

Dr. Keskar : That is where I said the misunderstanding existed. That is why we propose to allow one from opposite side to speak also.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

***941. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) how many foreign experts were invited to study Small Scale Industries during 1955 ; and

(b) what action has been taken on their advice?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo) : (a) Nine.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 48.]

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know the names of the small scale industries studied by these experts ?

Shri Kanungo : Shoe, drawing instruments, drafting instruments, marketing survey, enamelling, electroplating, etc.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know whether the services of these experts were obtained under any foreign technical aid programme ?

Shri Kanungo : No ; they were obtained under arrangement with the Ford Foundation and our Director of Small-scale Industries chose them.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury : Some persons were sent from India to Japan to study small-scale industries. May I know whether any of their recommendations have been implemented ?

Shri Kanungo : None from the Government of India.

Shri Velayudhan : May I know to which countries the nine experts belong and whether they are here to give advice to small-scale industries for use here or whether they are to be taken to their country ?

Shri Kanungo : They are from various countries, mostly from Europe and Scandinavian countries. They advise the local industrial craftsmen on the improvement of their techniques. There is no idea of export at present.

Shri T. N. Singh : May I know whether the reports that these gentlemen are making will be made available to this House or laid on the Table of the House ?

Shri Kanungo : Reports will not be produced by most of them. Most of them are consultants in the sense that they advise the industrial units according to the conditions as they exist. But, certain reports which relate to broad principles of economics and marketing, etc., may be available.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऊन छोटे छोटे घरेलू उद्योगों के सुधार के लिये जो मुख्य मुख्य सुझाव इन विशेषज्ञों ने दिये हैं वे कौन कौन से हैं?

श्री कानूनगो : वह तो एक लम्बी फेहरिस्त होगी और बताना मुश्किल होगा । अब एक जूते का ही सवाल ले लीजिये, वह आगरे से मद्रास तक चलता है ।

AID TO NEPAL

***942. Shri S. C. Samanta :** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of aid granted to Nepal for eye relief scheme ;

(b) the number of camps that have already been started;

(c) whether any help in the form of medical experts has also been asked for; and

(d) if so, the number of medical men sent?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda) : (a) Rs. 5,000.

(b) Four camps have been finished and the fifth is due to open very shortly.

(c) Yes, under the Indian Air Programme.

(d) Selections are under consideration.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether it is a fact that an Indian Eye specialist has offered his services and submitted a detailed programme in the matter?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : I think it is Dr. Mehray of Sitapur Eye Hospital who has been running these camps.

TARIFF NEGOTIATION CONFERENCE

***943. Shri Radha Raman** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is not participating in the Tariff Negotiation Conference being held in Geneva; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India had already entered into several tariff commitments in the three earlier Conferences held in 1947, 1949 and 1950-51 and her present Import Tariffs contain very limited scope for further reduction of import duties.

Since negotiations under the aegis of the G.A.T.T. are held on a mutual advantageous basis, India has to offer, every concession sought by her from other countries concessions in her own import tariffs in respect of products which the other participants export to India. On considerations of revenue and development of her infant industries it is not possible to enter into any fresh commitments at this stage.

Shri Velayudhan : May I know whether India has participated in the last recent G.A.T.T. Conference held in Geneva?

Shri Karmarkar : Recent means the latest or the earlier than the latest?

Shri Velayudhan : I want to know the reasons for India's non-participation.

Shri Karmarkar : About the latest or the earlier than the latest? In the earlier than the latest India did participate.

Shri Velayudhan : I could not understand. I asked whether India had participated in the latest G.A.T.T. conference or the last G.A.T.T. conference and if it has not participated, why it has not participated.

Shri Karmarkar : I am helpless. Last means the earlier than the latest of the latest?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Minister has already said that the latest was attended by this country.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether the reasons for India's not participating in this conference have been communicated?

Shri Karmarkar : Of course. Not necessarily all the reasons; but we have indicated our decision.

Shri T. N. Singh : May I know whether it is not possible for our men to go there even to negotiate rise in the tariff rates, not only for coming to an agreement on reduction? Is it not possible to press for increases also in the tariff rates for certain commodities in certain circumstances and for certain needs of the country?

Shri Karmarkar : Yes. It is open to us. If we want to get any item for which we have granted tariff concessions to be reopened it is open to us under the normal procedure of the G.A.T.T. We have done so in the past.

Shri T. N. Singh : According to the answer given, the Government did not participate because they had already agreed to certain scaling down and there was no room for further scaling down of tariffs. If that is the only reason, how does he reconcile the answer just given?

Shri Karmarkar : The reason and its effect are quite consistent with each other. This conference was held with a view to reduce the tariffs wherever possible, in case any country derives advantage therefrom. It is not in the interests of India at present to have any reduction in any of her tariffs. It is no use going to a conference in which we are not interested: not in the G.A.T.T. as a whole, but in this particular conference which is for the purpose of negotiating reduction in the tariffs. At the present moment it is possible for us to go further than the reductions we have already made, in the interests of the country.

Shri Velayudhan : May I know whether there is any proposal to withdraw from the G.A.T.T. organisation by India?

Shri Karmarkar : Unless the Member has any proposal, we have no such proposal.

Mr. Speaker : Such answers lead to controversies unnecessarily.

Shri Karmarkar : I accept your advice, Sir.

Shri Velayudhan : He is overdoing.

INDIAN EMPLOYEES IN U.N.O. SECRETARIAT

***946. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians employed in the United Nations Organisations Secretariat as on the 31st December, 1955 as compared to the number as on the 31st December, 1954; and

(b) the nature of positions held by them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, when available.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: In view of the fact that India contributes 3·5 per cent of the budget of the U.N.O., what is the percentage of the Indian personnel represented on the U.N.O. Secretariat?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan : It is a separate question. I want notice for that. I cannot give any information offhand.

Shri Kamath : While the House will eagerly await the information to be laid on the Table of the House later, have the attempts of Government to secure better representation for India in the U. N. Secretariat been attended with success so far? If so, to what extent?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan : We are continuing our efforts.

Shri Kamath : Any tangible results so far?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan : We are not satisfied with the results.

Shri Shivananjappa : May I know the machinery through which these officers are selected?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan : All that information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में यू०एन० ओ० से कोई लिखा पढ़ी की है, यदि हां तो क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है ?

श्री सादत अली खां : लिखा पढ़ी तो बहुत दिनों से जारी है और जारी रहेगी ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या उत्तर मिला है वहां से ?

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. Standing one question, sitting another question?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: He has not replied to the whole question.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, but he ought to get up and put the question.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां से उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है ।

श्री सादत अली खां : मैंने कहा है कि वहां पर हमारे हिन्दुस्तानी जो मुलाजिम हैं, उनकी तादाद से हम बिल्कुल खुश नहीं हैं और इसके बारे में हम में और उनमें बात चीत जारी है और हमने उनसे कहा है कि इन लोगों की तादाद बढ़ाई जाये ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Would the Minister be good enough to tell us why it is that in spite of our having permanent representation at the United Nations, we have not got this kind of very simple material handy?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): It is not merely a question of the number. It is also a question of the type of work that is given. We have a larger number in the lower strata. But we want to be adequately represented in the higher echelons also.

Shri Kamath: We are not satisfied.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Nor are we.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH PLAN FOR NEFA

***947. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan for medical and public health has been prepared for the next five years for N.E.F.A.; and

(b) if so, the nature of the plan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). A plan estimated to cost Rs. 212·50 lakhs during the second plan period has been prepared for the N.E.F. Agency, which will *inter alia* cater for the extensions of existing health Units and creation of new Health Units and base hospitals with laboratories. The plan includes provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for water supply.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what efforts are being made to train persons in this area in the medical field?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The general level of education amongst these tribal people is very low. Before we can send these people for higher medical education, we have to give them general training which is being done, but those of them who have passed the matriculation examination and are qualified for higher medical training are being given scholarships. Also we have opened classes for compounders' training among the tribals.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any mobile vans are available for medical relief to the inhabitants of this area?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There are hardly any roads. The question of mobile vans does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how the sum which has been allocated for the next five years is going to be spent area-wise?

Mr. Speaker: That is a bigger question. Is there any draft scheme to be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I dare say our officers are working out the details, but I do not know whether it would be possible for us to lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: At what level are the dispensaries opened there—at the village level or taluk level?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: If the hon. Member had any idea about those areas, possibly this question would not have been put. There is no question of tehsils or any big villages. These tribal people mostly live in small hamlets of a few houses clustering round one place.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the hospitals or the small dispensaries run formerly by the missionaries are still there, and is any subsidy being given to them?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: In the N. E. F. A. area there has been no missionary hospital or mission.

BORDER INCIDENTS

***948. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) how many times Pakistan Nationals violated the cease fire line in Kashmir during 1955 ;

(b) the extent of loss involved on the Indian side; and

(c) the steps taken to keep a constant vigil there?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 29 incidents were reported to the United Nations Observers in 1955. The United Nations Observers declared 10 cases, including the Nekowal incident, in which Pakistan military forces were directly involved, as violations of the cease fire line by Pakistan.

(b) As a result of these violations, 13 Indians were killed and property worth about Rs 1,00,000 was lost or destroyed, of which the Nekowal incident accounted for 12 killed and property worth Rs. 95,000 lost or destroyed.

(c) There are military and police posts along the cease fire line and constant patrolling is carried out.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know if there is any proposal to hold a meeting of the officials of both the Governments in this matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Which matter ?

Mr. Speaker: Border incidents on the cease-fire line.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: According to the convention established, officers are supposed to meet on every occasion,—the local officers on either side. That is normally being done always. There is a present proposal to consider this whole question first at the official level, and later, if necessary, at a higher level and further to demarcate these lines as accurately as possible so as to avoid these disputes.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know what action the U.N.O. has taken in this matter on the submission of the report?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know to which the hon. Member is referring at the present moment. I take it to be the breach of the cease-fire line in the Jammu and Kashmir State. They present their report and there the matter ends so far as they are concerned.

Shri Kamath: As regards those ten incidents in which the United Nations observers have held Pakistan guilty of violation of the cease-fire line, has Pakistan accepted that verdict in those ten cases with all the consequences that flow from it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member will notice that the most important of those ten incidents was the Nekowal incident. Out of the 13 persons killed altogether, 12 were killed in that incident. Out of the damage also, much of it was done there. That was really a major incident. In regard to that, I have already laid some statement here. The matter was referred to the U.N.O. and the U. N. observers gave their report in which they clearly held the Pakisan authorities or some people on the side of Pakistan guilty of that incursion. The then Prime Minister of Pakistan happened to be in Delhi just after this incident and he had issued a public statement here to the effect that any person found guilty will be punished, *i.e.*, any person found guilty by the U.N. observers. The U.N. observers did not find individuals guilty, but drew their attention to this immediately. In answer to that we got a long letter casting the blame on India which is rather extraordinary because, normally speaking, it is always possible for charges and counter-charges to be made by India or by Pakistan, each representing its own side of the case, but where a third party has come to a

conclusion, then, presumably, there is not much room for that third party's conclusion to be challenged in regard to facts.

In this case, a third party had come to such a conclusion; and we had been given an assurance by the Prime Minister of Pakistan who was here that they will abide by that. I regret to say that in spite of several reminders that we have sent to the Pakistan Government, they have taken no action.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that when the cease-fire was arranged several years ago in Jammu and Kashmir, both India and Pakistan had agreed to accept the verdict of the UN observers in such matters?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite remember whether there was this formal agreement. That was a presumption always that in such matters their decision whether we like it or not, is agreed to.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know whether any compensation has been given to the families of those who have been killed due to the violation of the cease-fire line?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just said that they have refused to take action. The question of compensation of course, arises, but even before the compensation, there are other things to be done.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी: जैसा कि अभी मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है पाकिस्तान के प्रेसीडेंट और दूसरे आधिकारियों ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि हाल मे जो बोर्डर इंसीडेंटस (सीमान्त घटनायें हुई) हैं उनमें भारत का हाथ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने इसके विरोध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरु: उसके विरोध में क्या कार्यवाही हो सकती है सिवा इसके कि वाकयात इस हाउस के सामने और देश के सामने रखे जायें।

Handloom Industry

***949. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any regional conference to review the progress of schemes for the development of handloom industry in the eastern region has recently been held;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made to ascertain how far the co-operative movement amongst handloom weavers is progressing in that area; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned for the area during the second half of 1955-56 by the All India Handloom Board?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir; at Banaras on the 27th January, 1956.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 49,39,668 since October, 1955.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how the co-operative movement in the eastern region stands as compared with that in the other regions?

Shri Kanungo: It is rather hard to compare. But broadly speaking, the progress has not been as much as we would like it to be.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this was the first conference or whether similar conferences had been held earlier, and if so, whether the question of backward areas was also considered at the meeting?

Shri Kanungo: The conferences are held usually according to schedule. But this type of conference has been started this year by the Minister of Commerce and Industry. And as far as the eastern region is concerned, this is the first conference of its knid.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether any assessment has been made as to what percentage of handloom weavers have by now been covered by the co-operative societies?

Shri Kanungo: It varies from State to State.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I wanted to know about the eastern region.

Shri Kanungo: In the eastern region, roughly, out of 13·4 lakhs, only 2.74 lakhs looms have been covered by the co-operative movement.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the weavers in the eastern region (which includes Assam, Bengal and Orissa) compare unfavourably with those in the other parts of the country in the matter of supply of yarn and the price at which it is supplied?

Shri Kanungo: Not always. In cases like Assam, there is an element of unfavourableness.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether at this conference, an assessment has been made as to the percentage of the handloom weavers who are getting benefit out of the handloom cess fund?

Shri Kanungo: It is only such weavers as join the co-operative movement, that are eligible for any aid.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: What is the percentage?

Shri Kanungo: I have given the figures. I cannot work out the percentages now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether this conference examined the reasons why such a low percentage, namely only about 2 lakhs and odd out of 13 lakhs and odd looms has been covered by the co-operative societies?

Shri Kanungo: There are various factors; the most important of them is the lack of understanding of the weavers and the effort of explaining to them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Last year, two such conferences were held at Bombay and at Madras. May I know whether similar conferences were not held here simply because they were not presided over by the Minister?

Shri Kanungo: No. I only meant to say that this was the first regional conference, as far as the eastern region is concerned.

उत्तर प्रदेश में रोजगार के लिए योजनाएं

*६१६ **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री २२ अप्रैल, १९५५ को पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९८९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को रोजगार के साधनों के बढ़ाने के लिए ऋण के रूप में दिये गये २ करोड ३५ लाख रुपये की रकम के उपयोग में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) उपर्युक्त रकम के अतिरिक्त क्या इस काम के लिये किसी और योजना को भी स्वीकार किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध सं ४९]

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब यह योजना स्वीकार की गयी थी तब कितनें आदमियों को रोजगार दिलाने की स्कीम बनायी गयी थी, और अब तक कितनों को वास्तव में रोजगार दिलाया जा चुका है ?

श्री हाथी : जब स्कीम बनायी गयी थी तो ऐसा कुछ अन्दाजा नहीं किया गया था क्यों कि उनको जो फायदा होता है वह इनडाइरेक्ट (अप्रत्यक्ष) होता है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत से ऐसे जिले हैं, जैसे कि गढ़वाल, जहां कि इस बीसवीं शताब्दी में अभी तक बिजली का एक बल्ब भी नहीं लगा है ? क्या इस योजना को स्वीकार करते समय उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया था, या यह योजना बनाते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है ?

श्री हाथी : जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की स्कीम आती है वह टेकनिकली एग्जामिन होती है ।

New Colonies in Delhi

***917. Choudhuri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new houses are being built in some new colonies just by the side of the Historic Monuments in Delhi State;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the beauty and grandeaur of these historic monuments would be ruined; and

(c) if so, the steps, that Government have taken or propose to take in this respect?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). With the increase of building activity, pressure on land has very much increased with the result that some construction had to be undertaken even in such localities. Every effort, however, has been made to reduce the resultant jarring effect by properly integrating the monuments in the layout of the colonies, by reservation of land for lawns and open spaces and by focussing important roads on monuments.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि कुछ ऐसी पुरानी इमारतें हैं जो कि टूट-फूट गयी हैं लेकिन जिनकी वजह से सड़कों में रुकावट होती है और प्राकृतिक दृश्य भी असुन्दर हो रहा है? क्या उनको हटाने के बारे में कोई विचार किया जा रहा है?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : ऐसी इमारतों को हटाना बहुत मुश्किल है। इसके खिलाफ़ आवाज़ उठती है।

Damodar Valley Corporation

***926. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to keep the entire team of workers of Damodar Valley Corporation who built the Multi-purpose projects of this big irrigation and power plan in permanent service for use in building similar projects in other parts of India;

(b) whether there is any intention of building a permanent service cadre for dams and barrage building and power projects;

(c) if so, whether it will be only an engineers cadre; and

(d) whether it will include scientists laboratory workers, technicians, artissans, khalasis and other personnel also?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The Damodar Valley Corporation is an autonomous Corporation, and as such, it is not expected to maintain permanently the entire team of workers of the DVC for the construction of similar projects in other parts of the country. But the question of absorbing technical personnel rendered surplus from River Valley Projects nearing completion has been receiving active consideration of the Ministry. In consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Labour Ministry a detailed scheme of setting up a Project Labour Exchange is drawn up. This scheme will cover a general all Engineering personnel, and all clerical staff who have special knowledge of accounts and procedure connected with River Valley Projects and all other type of skilled workers employed in the Projects.

A proposal for forming an All India Service of Irrigation and Power Engineers is also being considered by the Ministry. This was discussed by the Board of Coordination of Ministers who referred it to a Sub-Committee of Ministers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know what percentage or what number out of the total number of workers who are at the present moment in the DVC will be included within the cadre, including the clerical staff?

Shri Hathi: All the skilled labour, the technicians and the engineers will be included in the Exchange Scheme. If the hon. Member wants to know the percentage of the total number who will be retrenched, it may be a little difficult to say, because some of them

are unskilled labour some are *khalasis* they would naturally not be included as compared with the others who will be included.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether all the clerical staff will be re-employed or absorbed?

Shri Hathi: It is hoped that all the clerical staff having special knowledge of accounts and procedure will also be absorbed in other projects so that their experience could be utilised.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if, in view of the report that more than 800 workers in Maithon dam have been retrenched and in view also of certain communications having passed between the West Bengal Government and the Ministry here, Government would make any provision for withdrawing retrenchment orders pending assessment of job requirements in DVC and absorption elsewhere?

Shri Hathi: In this connection, the Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power had recently visited the DVC. He had discussions with the workers, with the DVC officers, the Chairman and also the Chief Minister of West Bengal. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has said that at least about 50 per cent of these people will be absorbed somewhere in the West Bengal projects. Similarly, we also received an assurance from the Government of Bihar on behalf of the Labour department, and for the time being all are not going to be retrenched.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: For the cadre which Government contemplate setting up, the hon. Deputy Minister said that only engineers are being considered. In view of the fact that we have a large number of soil testers, chemists and other technical and highly scientific personnel who have acquired experience, may I know whether these people will also be included in that cadre?

Shri Hathi: If the hon. Lady Member refers to the question and the reply I gave, she will find there are two proposals. One is for setting up an All-India Service for engineers for irrigation and power. The second is for having a special Exchange which will deal with all the skilled persons, who may include also these scientific personnel and others whose experience could be availed of in other projects.

Shri Gidwani: Will the same facilities be provided to employees of other river valley projects like Hirakud?

Shri Hathi: Definitely. This is meant for all the river valley projects.

ACCOMMODATION AT SINDRI

***927. Shri Jhulan Sinha** (*on behalf of* **Shri P. C. Bose**): Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the housing programme for the workers of different categories at Sindri; and

(b) the percentage of workers so far provided with quarters?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 94 quarters for Officers, 376 for Supervisory staff and 3,294 for monthly rated workers have already been built.

(b) Full-scale accommodation has been provided to :—

(i) 96·6% of Officers.

(ii) 89·2% of Supervisory staff and

(iii) 79·7% of monthly rated workers. The remaining monthly rated workers have been provided with single seat accommodation in some quarter or other.

Most of the daily-rated regular and casual workers come from the nearby villages. 650 daily rated regular workers, however, are provided with single seat accommodation in temporary hutments.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire if there is no more need for providing more quarters? If there is need do Government propose to fulfil that need under the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Satish Chandra: 652 quarters are under construction now. About 80 per cent of the workers have already been provided with accommodation. The intention is to provide full accommodation to all the monthly-rated workers.

TILAIYA RESERVOIR OF D.V.C.

*933. **Shri Mohana Rao:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) the acreage of the land reclaimed and offered to those owners whose lands were submergd by Tilaiya Reservoir, which still remains unaccepted by the displaced persons as on the 1st February, 1956 ;

(b) how this land has been disposed of;

(c) the number of houses in the four villages built for these displaced persons which still remain unoccupied (as on the 1st February, 1956) ;

(d) whether the Government of Bihar have accepted these lands and houses; and

(e) if so, on what terms?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) 1,755 acres.

(b) The land was offered to Govt. of Bihar. They have taken over 661 acres so far. In regard to the remaining land, negotiations are in progress.

(c) 182.

(d) The Government of Bihar has accepted and taken over 118 houses. As regards the balance, the question of their being taken over by the Government of Bihar is under consideration. The position in regard to land has been given in reply to part (b).

(e) At the local market rates.

Shri Mohana Rao: May I know why these houses have been refused by the Bihar Government, and how much money has been invested on these houses?

Shri Hathi: The DVC constructed 343 houses, as desired by the persons who had to be displaced. Out of these, they occupied nearly 182 houses. The others refuse to occupy. They wanted cash compensation, and cash compensation was given to them. Therefore, these houses are lying unoccupied and are now being utilised by the Bihar Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that in some of these villages, one of the reasons why they finally wanted to opt for cash compensation was that the land was very dry and there was no water available for irrigation?

Shri Hathi: I was replying to the question with regard to the houses. The hon. Member now wants to know about why land was not occupied. There were some complaints to the effect that the land given to them was not of the same fertility as the land they lost. We are examining as to whether it was a fact or not. But they have been given cash compensation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the total amount spent in the building of these houses plus the acquiring of these lands and how much has up to date been realised from sale and transfer to the Bihar Government.

Shri Hathi: The total cost incurred would be about Rs. 11,22,135 and the price which the Bihar Government is offering is about Rs. 8,58,000. But it is not finalised.

EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL FOR HIDES AND SKINS

*934. **Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the last supplementary raised on Starred Question No. 152 on the 24th November, 1955 and state:

(a) when the proposed Export Promotion Council for Hides and Skins will be set up; and

(b) where it will be located?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). An Export Promotion Council for tanned hides and skins, leather goods and tannery by-products is expected to be set up with headquarters at Madras, by the end of May or the beginning of June, 1956.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I know if Government will take up the question of giving representation to

the village tanning industries in the Export Promotion Council that is to be constituted?

Shri Karmarkar: The function of the Export Promotion Council is to promote exports. This question is related to the Constitution of the Export Promotion Council.

COAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

***938. Shri Subodh Hasda:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the Coal Production and Development Commissioner's Office from Calcutta to Ranchi ;

(b) the main considerations for the proposed shift; and

(c) whether the Coal Organisation Employees Association have protested against this proposal and submitted a memorandum to Government in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) For effective supervision of the existing collieries and the new collieries proposed to be established in Korba, Karanpura, Jhilimilli, Bisrampur etc. it is necessary that the Coal Production and Development Commissioner should have his headquarters at some central place from which access would be easy to both the existing and proposed collieries.

(c) Yes.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether the Government of India have considered the memorandum that has been submitted by the Employees' Association?

Shri Satish Chandra: A memorandum has recently been received. The representatives of the staff have asked for an interview with the Minister. The Minister has asked them to come to Delhi.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal intimated the difficulties that would arise as a result of this shift?

Shri Satish Chandra: I am not aware of any letter from the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR PLANTS

***944. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Czechoslovakia has reached a tentative agreement with a Bombay firm for the manufacture of sugar plants; and

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have accorded their formal approval to this agreement?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) We understand that the agreement is between a Bombay firm and Czech Foreign Trade Corporation for export of complete industrial plants.

(b) No, Sir. We have not yet received their formal agreement.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

DETENTION OF HINDUS IN PAKISTAN

S.N.Q. No. 6. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that some Hindus, who had been granted visas for coming to India by the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, were stopped at the Pakistan border on the 18th March, 1956, and were not allowed to come to India by the Pakistan authorities;

(b) If so, the conditions under which it was done and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Government have made any enquiry regarding this; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. Member sent notice of this question in Hindi and now he has reverted to English. I, therefore, propose to answer it in Hindi. If the Speaker so wishes. I shall give a summary in English afterwards.

(क) जी हां, ४४ ऐसे हिन्दुओं को पाकिस्तानी पुलिस ने सीमा से बाहर निकलने की आज्ञा नहीं दी जो भारत आना चाहते थे और जिन्हें लाहौर स्थित हमारे डिप्टी हाई कमिशनर ने इसके लिये प्रमाणपत्र दिया था।

(ख) पिछले कुछ समय से पाकिस्तान के अधिकारी ऐसे हिन्दुओं को पाकिस्तान से बाहर जाने देने में एतराज़ करते रहे हैं जिन्हें अछूत कहा जाता है। उनका दावा है कि इन जातियों के लोग हिन्दू नहीं हैं, और इस कारण उन्हें भारत आने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। स्वाभाविक है हम ने इस विचित्र धारणा का विरोध किया। लेकिन, फिर भी पाकिस्तानी पुलिस अधिकारी उत्प्रवासियों के निकासी के प्रमाण पत्र रोकते रहे हैं जो उन्हें दिये जाते थे। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि डी० ए० वी० कालेज, लाहौर ट्रांजिट कैम्प में लोगों की तादाद बढ़ने लगी है और कुछ लोग वहां एक साल से ज्यादा रह चुके हैं। कैम्प खाली करने के लिये भारत पाकिस्तानी पास्पोर्ट और वीसा स्कीम के अनुसार हमारे डिप्टी हाई कमिशनर ने उत्प्रवास के प्रमाणपत्र जारी कर दिये, लेकिन ज़ाहिर है कि पाकिस्तानी पुलिस अधिकारियों ने इन प्रमाण पत्रों को स्वीकार नहीं किया।

(ग) और (घ). हमारे डिप्टी हाई कमिशनर ने पश्चिमी पाकिस्तन के मुख्य मंत्री और राज्यपाल, दोनों से भेंट की। दोनों ने वायदा किया कि जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा वे इसकी ओर ध्यान देंगे। कराची स्थित हमारे हाईकमिशनर ने पाकिस्तान सरकार से भी इस पर बातचीत शुरू की है।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय आयुक्त जो प्रमाण पत्र देते हैं ऐसे लोगों को, तो क्या उसके लिये फिर पुलिस से दूसरा प्रमाण पत्र लेने की आवश्यकता पड़ जाती है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इसका तो मैं ठीक जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूं। लेकिन, हमारे प्रमाण पत्र होने के बाद पुलिस उस पर अमल करे या न करे, यह उसके हाथ में है।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : अब तक इस प्रकार आने वालों को कितनी बार और कितनी तादाद में रोका गया है?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह सवाल कभी भी १९५३ के पहले नहीं उठा था। उस वक़्त तक हरिजनों में से जो लोग आना चाहते थे वे आ जाते थे। १९५३ में यह सवाल उठने लगा, उस वक़्त सीमा प्रान्त के खास तौर पर कुछ लोग वहां जमा हो गये। कोशिश करने पर बाद में उनमें से कुछ लोग आ गये थे। लेकिन, उसके बाद फिर यह लोग जमा होने लगे और वहां अब तक जमा हैं। ख्याल यह है कि इस वक़्त तक कोई १०,००० गैर-मुस्लिम लोग वहां होंगे। यह लोग फ्रंटियर एरियाज़ (सीमान्त क्षेत्रों) के और सीमा प्रान्त के हैं, और जहां तक हमें मालूम है कोई २,५०० यहां आना चाहते हैं।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I give a summary in English, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) Yes, Sir 44 Hindus who wished to migrate to India and who had been given migration certificates for the purpose by our Deputy High Commissioner in Lahore were refused exit at the border by Pakistani police.

(b) For some time past the Pakistani authorities have been objecting to the migration of Hindus belonging to the so-called Scheduled Castes. They have been claiming that members of these castes are not Hindus and are therefore, not entitled to migrate to India. We have naturally contested this strange notion but nevertheless the Pakistani police authorities have been holding up the clearance certificates which these migrants used to be given. Consequently the numbers in the D.A. V. College Transit Camp in Lahore began to accumulate and some of these persons have been there for over a year. In order to clear the camp, our Deputy High Commissioner issued migration certificates as provided for in the Indo-Pakistani Passport and Visa scheme but the Pakistani police authorities have evidently refused to accept these certificates.

(c) and (d). Our Deputy High Commissioner has met both the Governor and the Chief Minister of West Pakistan. They have both promised to look into the matter as soon as possible. Our High Commissioner in Karachi has also taken it up with the Pakistan Government.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: May I ask the Prime Minister if he has got any information that an attempt was made to convert some of these unfortunate members of the Scheduled Castes and, if so, has that attempt been successful and whether any attempt was also made when they were in the transit camp ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir ; I have heard nothing about this.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of a reported Press Conference statement by our High Commissioner to Pakistan that India cannot be driven to the position of accepting any more refugees than she could successfully rehabilitate may I have an assurance from Government that in cases of the descrition before the House there should be no remisness in offering all rightful and reasonable facilities to migrants intending to come to this country for good reasons or for bad reasons ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is probably referring to the East Bengal exodus and not to the cases of Harijans from West Pakistan Obviously, the rules made there are applied so far as we are concerned. What the High Commissioner no doubt meant was that conditions may not be created which should be unfavourable to India.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know what is the number of such Harijans in the D.A.V. College at Lahore and who maintains them all these months?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Government of India maintains them ; the exact number is over 300.

Shri Gadgil: May I know the number of Harijan Hindus still in West Pakistan ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I gave the figure ; but, I am not quite sure about the whole of Pakistan. But, in the tribal areas of West Pakistan, it is estimated that there are 10,000 non-Muslim residents, Harijans or others. They include others too. It is our information that about 2,500 would like to come away. There are, of course, other Harijans in other part of West Pakistan. I cannot exactly give the number ; it is a much larger figure, much larger than 10,000.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: May I know on what basis the Pakistan Government are raising the question that these Scheduled Castes are not Hindus ? Was this question raised in any of the Conferences between the Ministers of the two Governments ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That, clearly, is a question for them to answer. I do not know about any particular Conference where this was raised because the question did not arise. But, I do remember occasions when they had tried to make a distinction between Harijans and other Hindus.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : यह बंदिश जो कि वैस्ट पाकिस्तान (पश्चिम पाकिस्तान) से जो शेडयूल्ड कास्ट (अनुसूचित जाति) के लोग आ रहे हैं उन पर लगाई जा रही है, क्या ऐसी ही कोई बंदिश जो ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से एस्कोडस (निष्क्रमण) हो रहा है, उसके ऊपर भी लगाई जा रही है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी, नहीं। असल बात यह है कि यह लोग वहां, जैसा आप जानते हैं, एक बहुत ज़रूरी काम करते हैं और वहां से इनके आने से कुछ दिक्कत पेश आयेगी कि कौन इस काम को करे। इसलिये रुकावटें डाली जाती हैं।

Shri Joachim Alva *rose.*

Mr. Speaker: I have already allowed a number of questions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CERAMIC FACTORY

***913. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether, in view of the Statement made by the Minister of Planning in answer to a question in the last Session that India's requirement of

Electrical porcelain goods for the Second Plan will aggregate to a total of 6½ crores of rupees, have any proposal to set up a Ceramic factory in the Public Sector been considered; and

(b) whether the Travancore-Cochin Government have asked for any Central aid for a new Ceramic/porcelain factory or for the expansion of the existing factory?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

COMMON PRODUCTION PROGRAMME

*914. **Shri Dabhi:**
Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 726 on the 12th December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Government have now taken a decision regarding the industries in which a common production programme in the large and small scale sectors was to be formulated; and

(b) if so, what is it?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

जमशेदपुर में इस्पात का कारखाना

*९१८. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री आर० के० गुप्त :

क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर, १९५५ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टाटा लोहा इस्पात कम्पनी जमशेदपुर ने जमशेदपुर में इस्पात के कारखाने के विकास के लिए अमेरिका की सर्वश्री हेनरी जे० कैसर एण्ड कम्पनी के साथ कन्ट्रेक्ट कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कन्ट्रेक्ट के बारे में सरकार के पास क्या जानकारी है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) तथा (ख). सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबंध संख्या ५०]

LICENSING COMMITTEE

*920. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a licensing Committee has been constituted to regulate the licensing of factories;

(b) if so, what is the basis of selection of members of this Committee;

(c) what are its main functions and what is the life of the Committee; and

(d) whether this Committee will have the powers to select the location for the setting up of factories in underdeveloped areas?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. I mean the Licensing Committee set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (LXV of 1951) for the licensing of industrial undertakings.

(b) The Committee consists of officials nominated by the concerned Ministries of the Central Government, the Planning Commission and the State Governments.

(c) The function of the Licensing Committee is to examine all applications for licences under the Industries (Div. & Regn.) Act in the light of the policy and plans of Government and make recommendations to Government whether or not licences should be granted.

The Licensing Committee is a Standing Committee.

(d) While considering the suitability of the location proposed for an industrial undertaking, the licensing Committee takes into consideration, among other factors the state of development of the area in which the industrial undertaking is to be located.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

***922. Shri Punnoose:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to utilise the hoarded wealth of religious institutions for national reconstruction plans; and

(b) if so, in what manner?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The question of better management of religious trusts and endowments and of fuller utilization of their resources is still under examination in the Planning Commission.

ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION UNDERTAKINGS IN MADRAS STATE

***930. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madras State Government asked for any loan from Central Government during the current year to acquire electricity distribution undertakings of private companies and local authorities in that state; and

(b) if so, how much?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

आयात अनुज्ञप्तियां

***९३२. श्री के० सी० सोधिया :** क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४-५५ में दी गई आयात अनुज्ञप्तियों द्वारा वसूल की गई फ़ीस की कुल रकम कितनी है ;

(ख) फ़ीस की राशि आयात और निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक के दफ्तर पर किये गये वार्षिक व्यय का कितना प्रतिशित थी ; और

(ग) आयात अनुज्ञप्ति फ़ीस की दरें कब निर्धारित की गई थीं और कब उनका पुनरीक्षण किया गया था ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) ४७,४०४९२ रुपये ।

(ख) लगभग ९६ प्रतिशत ।

(ग) लागू करने की तिथि १-१-१९५०. पुनरीक्षण की तिथियां १-१-१९५५ और १-७-५५.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SINGLE CLASS III OFFICERS

***935. Dr. Suresh Chandra:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of single Class III officers quarters in 1947 and today and also the number of single Class III officers residing in Delhi and how many of them have been allotted accommodation ;

(b) how much construction has been made for single Class III officers since 1947 ; and

(c) whether any provision has been made for Class III non-gazetted bachelors officers in the coming construction programmes?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) About 1,200 units were available for occupation by such single officers in 1947. 152 units are available now for single officer drawing pay below Rs. 500 per month. About 900 such single officers drawing pay below Rs. 500 have applied for accommodation for 1956-57, including the allottees already in occupation of the existing single-room units.

(b) Nil.

(c) No.

Phulkari INDUSTRY

***936. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Handicraft Board propose to give financial and other assistance to the producers of the famous *Phulkari* (a handicraft of Punjab) ; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the assistance ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) and (b). A scheme received from the Punjab Government for imparting training in *Phulkari* work is under consideration.

NEPA NEWSPRINT FACTORY

***937. Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any annual subsidy is given by the Centre to the Nepa Newsprint factory (Madhya Pradesh) ;

(b) whether the factory has started producing its rated capacity of newsprint; and

(c) the total production of the newsprint in this factory during 1955?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not yet.

(c) 2,606 tons on a trial production basis.

COMMUNITY RADIO SETS

***939. Dr. Satyawadi :** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the progress made so far in the scheme of distributing Community Radio sets in the rural areas?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): 1,220 sets were supplied to State Governments during 1954-55. For the year 1955-56 orders have been placed for 14,169 sets and deliveries are in progress. During 1956-57 it is proposed to order and supply 12,000 sets.

EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS

***945. Sardar Iqbal Singh :**
Shri R. K. Gupta :
Shri M. Islamuddin :

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the Export Promotion Councils have opened offices in foreign markets; and

(b) if so, which Councils and in which countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir. Only one Council so far.

(b) The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council has opened offices at Singapore and Baghdad.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

523. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the salient features as revealed from Socio-economic Survey of the city of Calcutta or any other city ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The survey of Calcutta is still in progress. An interim report covering a part of the survey has been received in the Planning Commission. The salient features or conclusions of this survey as well as of other surveys will be availble in the reports when published.

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES

524. Shri R. K. Gupta : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether District Development Committees have been set up in the State of Pepsu; and

(b) if so, the names of those Districts

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In all Districts.

BHILAI STEEL PLANT

525. Shri Kamath : Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state :

(a) whether tenders have recently been invited for the supply of tractors and bulldozers for the Bhilai Steel Project, Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether it is a fact that tenderers have been asked to supply tractors and bulldozers not of particular specifications but of a certain make; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

COMMON SERVICE ORGANISATION AT MEHSI

526. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 677 on the 13th March, 1956 and lay on the Table of the Lok Sabha :

(a) a copy of the scheme submitted by the Government of Bihar for starting a Common Service Organisation at Mehsi;

(b) the extent of financial assistance that will be sanctioned by Government; and

(c) the names and designations of the Officers who made investigations at Mehsi ;

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) to (c). A Statement is attached. [*See* Appendix V annexure No. 51.]

SEWING MACHINES

527. Pandit D. N. Tiwary : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of sewing machines in the country has exceeded the demand ;

(b) whether sewing machines are being exported; and

(c) if so, the names of the countries to which these are exported ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) The Tariff Commission had estimated in 1954 that the production of domestic Sewing Machines has exceeded the demand. In recent years, both the demand and production are increasing and a precise indication of the one outrunning the other is not available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Aden, Angola, Australia, Afghanistan, Burma, Bahrein, Belgian-Congo, Cyprus, Ceylon, Egypt, Etheopia, French Morocco, Fiji Island, Gambia, Greece, Gold Coast, Gautemala, Iraq, Iran, Indonesia, Indo-China, Kenya-colonies, Lebanon, Malaya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niyasaland, Nigeria, New Zealand, Rhodesia, Syria, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanganyka, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet-Nam, Zanzibar, Pemba and other Islands in the Pacific.

DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

528. Shri S. C. Samanta : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the suggestions of the action committee for the development of small scale industries. different State Governments have undertaken a survey of their areas with a view to select the particular projects where development programmes can be started ;

(b) if so, names of projects already received; and

(c) the functions of the action committee after the projects are selected?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : (a) The State Governments concerned have undertaken the surveys but they have not been completed as yet.

(b) A list of the areas selected for survey is attached. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 52.]

(c) The Action Committee at the Centre will coordinate and guide the activities of the various All India Boards in the project areas. The States have been advised to constitute an Action Committee at the State level so that the programme at the ground level may be kept under continuous observation and the required coor-

dination between the various agencies maintained. The work in the projects already selected will be continued for three years in the first instance, when the position will be reviewed.

COIR BOARD

529. Shri Velayudhan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coir Board has appointed all its staff including the Chairman for running its office;

(b) the number of gazetted and non-gazetted officers from amongst them respectively;

(c) the number of those from the Backward classes, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) the total amount spent for the Coir Board till the end of the year 1955?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (d). A statement is attached [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 53].

MANUFACTURE OF RADIOS AND WATCHES

530. Shri Boovaraghasamy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri G. D. Naidu, an Industrialist of Tamil Nad had submitted a scheme for the manufacture of Radios, Watches etc.; and

(b) if so, the details of the Scheme?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). In December, 1955 a letter was received in the Ministry from Shri G. D. Naidu giving a list of items which he proposes to manufacture. The following are the main items:

(1) Radio; (2) Educational Projectors; (3) Educational Films; (4) Set Right Rigisters; (5) Fractional Horse Power Motors; (6) Razor Blades; (7) Diesel Nozzels and Diesel Pump Elements; (8) Tyres; (9) Radiators; (10) Diesel Engine Parts; (11) Small Milling and Cutters; (12) Clocks Tachograph and Speedometer, and (13) Artificial Plastic materials.

The proposal appeared to be to undertake manufacture on a Small Scale basis. No further details of the schemes have been received.

DRUGS

531. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is largely dependent upon foreign countries for her needs of essential drugs; and

(b) if so, whether Government are formulating plans for the production of essential as well as synthetic drugs?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

CENTRAL INDIA RIVER COMMISSION

532. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the Central India River Commission was recently held;

(b) if so, the time and place of the meeting;

(c) whether this Commission is represented by any member of the West Bengal Government;

(d) the subject matter discussed there and the decisions taken therein; and

(e) the future programme of the Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The first meeting of the Central India Rivers Commission (Floods) is being held at New Delhi today.

(c) No representative of the Govt. of West Bengal is a member of this Commission, as this Commission does not deal with problems of the rivers in West Bengal. It deals with problems of rivers in Central India as will be seen from the reply to part (e) of the Question. It may be pointed out in this connection that it was decided at the fourth meeting of the Central Flood Control Board held on the 6-10-55 that, when a River Commission considered a flood control scheme in which any State or States not represented on that Commission had even a marginal interest, the representative of the State(s) concerned should be invited to attend the meeting of the Commission.

(d) A copy of the Agenda for the meeting is attached [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 54.]

(e) The Commission has been set up to assist the Central Flood Control Board in all technical matters including preparation of integrated plans for flood control for the basins of the rivers Godavari, Krishna and Mahanadi and the rivers in Saurashtra and examination of specific schemes to be carried out in the States, *vide*, this Ministry Resolutions No. DW-V-14(42)/55, dated the 30th November 1955, published in the Gazettee of India.

SOIL CONSERVATION

533. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request has recently been received from the Government of West Bengal for the investigation of soil conservation in the flood affected areas in the Teesta Valley ;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken; and

(c) whether this question was discussed in the recent meeting of the Central Soil Conservation Board?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The following two schemes have been approved for purposes of Central loan assistance as part of the flood control programme of West Bengal :

(i) Soil conservation in the Teesta catchment areas in Sikkim—estimated cost Rs. 1,57,000.

(ii) Survey of the river catchment areas in the Darjeeling District—estimated cost of Rs. 37,500.

(c) The reply is in the affirmative.

COLLEGES IN CALCUTTA

534. { Shri S. C. Samanta: / Shri Sivamurthi Swami:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre has sanctioned some money to establish five more degree colleges in and around Calcutta;

(b) if so, the names of the places where those colleges will be located; and

(c) the number of displaced students from East Pakistan that will be benefited ?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Jadavpur, Barisha, Dum Dum, Vaishnab Ghat and Bon-Hooghly.

(c) About 5,000.

MIGRATION OF MUSLIMS FROM WEST BENGAL

535. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1144 on the 26th September, 1955 and state:

(a) the number of Muslims who have since migrated from West Bengal to East Pakistan ;

(b) the number of Muslims who have since come back to West Bengal upto 29th February, 1956; and

(c) whether Government have any record as to the number of East Pakistan Muslims who have migrated to West Bengal and other States in India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 74.

(b) No information is available.

(c) The Passport and Visa Scheme provides facilities for migration only for members of the minority community to migrate from one country to the other. But recently three cases came to notice of East Pakistani Muslims unauthorisedly migrating to India.

Indian Traders Abroad

536. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which the interests of Indian traders abroad are being protected in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs;

(b) whether any difficulties faced by them have been pointed out; and

(c) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) One of the duties of the Indian Missions abroad is to safeguard the interests of Indian traders. These missions intercede on their behalf whenever necessary to secure all reasonable facilities for them.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. These generally relate to the grant of visas for entry and stay in the respective country trading licences, facilities for transfer of funds, and grant of import licences.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से विस्थापित व्यक्ति

५३७. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या **पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए ऐसे विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है, जो स्थायी दायित्व के रूप में सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उन्हें किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जा रही है ;

(ग) इस समय यह विस्थापित व्यक्ति कौन कौन से स्थानों पर रह रहे हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उन्हें किसी उपयुक्त काम पर लगा दिया गया है।

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) ५०,४३९.

(ख) ये शरणार्थी सरकार द्वारा खोले हुए अनाथालयों और अपाहिज गृहों में अथवा गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के अनाथालयों में रह रहे हैं। इन शरणार्थियों के पालन का खर्च भारत सरकार देती है।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [**देखिये** परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबंध सं० ५५]

(घ) काम करने योग्य आश्रयहीन महिलाओं तथा बड़े बालक बालिकाओं को शिक्षा तथा उपयुक्त धन्धों में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है ताकि वे कुछ समय में स्वयं बस जायें।

Damodar Valley Corporation

538. { **Dr. Rama Rao :** / **Shri Mohana Rao** :

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation have been able to dispose of the five simplex locomotives declared surplus; and

(b) if so, at what price and what is the loss?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Corporation and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Handloom Week

539. Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 'Handloom Week' was recently observed in the country;

(b) if so, how many States participated therein; and

(c) the total amount realised from the sale of Handloom products during this period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, a 'Handloom Week' was celebrated from the 19th to 25th February, 1956.

(b) All States except Jammu and Kashmir participated in the celebrations.

(c) Information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the House.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE

540. Shri Veeraswamy: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the premises round the Parliament House and the approach roads are not kept clean and tidy;

(b) whether there is any arrangement to keep the premises of and the approach roads to the Parliament House and the Central Secretariat Buildings clean and hygienic; and

(c) if so, how many persons are employed for this work?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The premises round the Parliament House and approach roads are always kept clean and tidy. But during the autumn season, although the area is swept very often, the dry leaves from the trees continue to fall and spread on ground, when winds blow.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 98.

REPORTS OF THE INDIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL AT SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK

541. Dr. Rama Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the "Reports of the Work of Commercial Sections of the Indian Consulate-General at San Francisco and New York for the year 1952" have been published or made available to the public in 1956;

(b) the expenditure incurred on their publication; and

(c) the purpose these Reports are expected to serve in the year 1956?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The report from San Francisco was received in July 1953 and that from New York in November, 1953. The substance of these reports was published in the columns of the Journal of Industry and Trade within one month of their receipt. Owing to the inadequacy of staff, the two reports could not be consolidated and prepared for the Press until the middle of 1954. Because of the pressure of more urgent demand on the Government printing presses, final printed copies were made available for distribution only in the month of February, 1956.

(b) Rs. 800 approximately.

(c) Reference and record.

CHHAD BET

542. Shri Krishnacharaya Joshi: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether Government have claimed compensation from Pakistan for losses sustained as a result of incursion of Pakistan's Army in Chhad Bet in the Rann of Kutch recently?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No claim has actually been made but the Government of India have informed the Pakistan Government that they reserve the right to claim compensation from them for the injuries suffered by the three members of the Indian army patrol party which was fired upon by the Pakistani armed personnel which had intruded into Chhad Bet.

DELEGATIONS TO U.N.O.

543. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: / Chaudhury Muhammed Shaffee:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the total amount of expendi-

ture incurred on various Indian Official Delegations to the U.N.O. as a whole during the year 1955 as compared to that in 1954?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is ready.

NAHAN FOUNDRY LTD.

544. Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nahan Foundry Ltd., Nahan (Himachal Pradesh) has appointed (i) sole dealers and (ii) dealers and stockists to sell their products on commission basis;

(b) if so, the rate of commission allowed to each of these categories;

(c) the maximum commission allowed to any sole dealer so far;

(d) the other facilities given to them;

(e) what are the concessions allowed to quasi-Government institutions like co-operative societies; and

(f) the number of Co-operative Institutions which have applied for sole dealerships and how many of them have been appointed and on what terms?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following commissions are allowed:—

(i) *Sole dealer*—	
1. Cane Crushers	12½ %
2. Spare parts	15 %
3. Centrifugal Pumps	30 %
4. All other items	12½ %
(ii) *Selling Agent*—	
7½ % up to 500 crushers and 10% for more than 500 crushers in any financial year.	
(iii) *Dealers*—	
1. Centrifugal pumps	15 %
2. Other items	7½ %
(iv) *Stockists*—	
1. Centrifugal Pumps	12 %
2. Other items	6 %
(v) *Commission agents*—	
1. Centrifugal pumps	12 %
2. Other items	6 %

(c) Maximum commission allowed to the sole dealer is 30% on Centrifugal Pumps.

(d) The sole dealer is eligible to the following concessions in addition to the commission:—

(i) Over-riding commission on sales made by the Foundry's agencies in the sole dealer's area, at the rate of 1/4th of the commission admissible to him.

(ii) Free supply of literature, *viz.*, price lists and propaganda materials.

(iii) Suply of manufactured products free of charge for display at show rooms.

(iv) Any change in price to be adjusted in the sole dealer's account on the stocks lying with him unsold at the time of change.

(v) The sales made through the Foundry's agencies within the sole dealer's area to be credited to his account for computing the guaranteed minimum quota.

(e) Quasi-Government institutions like co-operative societies get cane crushers at a concessional rate of Rs. 309 f.o.r. Ambala/Barara, as against the retail price of Rs. 334 f.o.r. Ambala/Barara.

(f) *No co-operative institution has so far applied for sole dealership.

SALT MANUFACTURE IN ANDHRA

545. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area in Andhra under manufacture of salt;

(b) the number of co-operative societies working in the area; and

*See note below cols. 1449 and 1450.

(c) the assistance given during 1955-56 by the Centre?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 11,061 acres approximately.

(b) Three.

(c) The following assistance is being given to co-operative societies engaged on salt manufacture by the Central Government :

(1) Free technical advice for the layout of salt factories on scientific lines.

(2) Exemption from the payment of weighment charges when Departmental scales are used for weighment of salt.

(3) Exemption from the payment of cess on the salt manufactured by members of co-operative societies whose individual holdings do not exceed ten acres.

(4) Exemption from assignment fee in respect of Central Government lands assigned to co-operative societies for salt manufacture.

(5) Preference is given to the co-operative societies in the matter of assignment of Central Government lands for salt manufacture.

(6) Assistance for the movement of salt under priority traffic under the Zonal Scheme.

Small Scale Industries

546. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 63 on the 21st February, 1956 and lay a statement on the Table of the Sabha showing the progress made by each of the Small Scale Industries in Andhra for which grants and loans were sanctioned during 1955-56 so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

सिक्किम के लिए विकास योजना

५४७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** १२ दिसम्बर, १९५५ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७२१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने वाला एक विवरण लोक-सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) सिक्किम की विकास योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए सिक्किम सरकार द्वारा कितने भारतीय विशेषज्ञ और पदाधिकारी मांगे गये है;

(ख) ये भारतीय विशेषज्ञ और पदाधिकारी किन-किन कामों के लिए मांगे गये है ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों की सेवायें अब तक सिक्किम दरबार को दी जा चुकी हैं ; और

(घ) उन भारतीयों की सेवायें किन-किन शर्तों और कितनी कालावधि के लिए दी गई हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) से (घ). एक ब्यौरा साथ लगा है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबंध संख्या ५६]

D.D.T. Factory

548. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the steps taken for the expansion of D.D.T. Factory, Delhi?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The Designs for the buildings and the Plant are being finalized. Expansion of the factory is expected to be completed by the end of 1957.

Seminar on Housing

549. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the questions discussed in the recent Seminar on Housing and Building Materials organised by the National Building Organisation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): The following questions were discussed in the

recent Seminar on "Housing and Building Materials" organised by the National Buildings Organisation :—

1. Building Research in India—its value and need.

2. Existing Building Codes and Byelaws and the suggested improvement.

3. Safety Factors in designs.

4. New Design Principles.

5. Structural or design problems such as moisture penetration in walls, water profing of flat roofs etc.

6. Mud Plaster and Mud Masonary.

7. Design values.

8. Climate and Civic Art.

9. Status of building materials and building industry in India and application of research in industry.

10. Labour force for construction industry including skilled labour and training programmes.

11. Use of light weight aggregate in modern building construction.* Province of new materials and application of known materials.

12. Problem of testing and manufacturing new building materials.

13. Pozzolanas and their use.

14. Applied finish.

15. Use of Modern construction equipment.

16. Population trend and the need for future housing problems of controlling the density.

17. Housing Standard for India—Discussion on House-hold and family size, family income and expenditure and question of rent control.

18. Tools for conducting local Housing Survey.

19. Rating of structures.

20. Income and rent paying ability of the population.

21. Slum clearance and urban redevelopment.

22. Housing standard and residential density.

23. Reconstruction of Rural Areas.

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*NOTE—*Vide* footnote below col. 1446.

This answer was later corrected by the Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah) *vide* Part I Debates dated 14-8-56 as follows:

"One Co-operative Institution has so far applied for sole dealership but none has so far been appointed."

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Acc. No.....
Dated 11.3.2015

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 28th March, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part* I)

11-38 A.M.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

INSULT TO SPECIAL ENVOY OF INDIA AT KARACHI ON PAKISTAN

REPUBLIC DAY

Mr. Speaker: I have received a notice of an adjournment motion from Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and a similar one from Shri N. C. Chatterjee with reference to 'the grave insult offered to the Special Envoy of India on the occasion of the Republic Day Celebration in Karachi on 23rd March, 1956 which constitutes an insult to India'.

The other one of Shri Chatterjee is on the same subject though of different expression. It states :

> "The affront and insult to Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, Special Envoy of India at Karachi on the 23rd March, 1956, when he represented India at the Proclamation of Pakistan as a Republic at a public meeting held under the presidentship of the Prime Minister of Pakistan."

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I can well understand the reaction of the Hon. lady Member opposite to the accounts that were published in the public Press about an incident that happened in Karachi at a public meeting, but I do not understand the relevance of this particular motion.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): May I explain that ? Let the hon. Prime Minister resume his seat, Sir. This is a matter of very serious international delinquency on the part of a State. They sent us an invitation and on that invitation our Government sent a special envoy to represent this country at a particular conference where they wanted to inaugurate the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. There they insulted the special envoy.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Who?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: The Prime Minister does not know who.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do know; therefore, I am asking who.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: The Press Trust of India has issued a message and that can be taken as correct. And also the *Times of India's* message is there. About 50,000 people assembled at a public function and the Pakistan Prime Minister was presiding. The special envoy was asked to attend that function just as other representatives. Then he was subjected to booing for minutes and insulted with the words "Down, down with Bharat; go back Khanna" and other such things, which are all reported in the Press.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): By whom? We want to know insulted by whom?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee : I am ashamed that Members of Parliament do not realise that this is an insult to India, insult to our nation also. As a matter of fact, do they not realise the fact that this is a deliberate working up of the Pakistan politicians ? They had been deliberately working up to insult us. Otherwise they would have never done any such things, especially when a solemn occasion was being enacted under the aegis of the Prime Minister. It must be taken in its proper perspective. They

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

worked their people up and were carrying on a systematic anti-Indian propaganda. And the Pakistan Prime Minister was presiding there. Therefore, for this kind of delinquency on their part, the Pakistan Government should have made amends to Shri Khanna, our special envoy, and also to the Government and this country. I want to know whether that has been done. For much lesser things, stern and prompt action has been demanded. As a matter of fact, the Press has also reported that Shri Khanna had been requested to stay on for some days for parleys and for discussions to settle many outstanding Indo-Pakistan problems, but it is reported that he had to come back. Therefore, a responsible Minister, who is charged with important questions, had to cut short his visit. Presumably this country should realise that he had to do so because he felt that he was humiliated and insulted, and he, as the representative of India, was not treated fairly, not by some urchins who were there, but because he realised that he was not treated fairly and properly at a State function as a representative of a self-respecting State. If this country has any sense of self-respect, it ought to resent this. There must be a universal resentment at this attitude. Therefore, I submit that this is a matter of urgent public importance to which we must draw the attention of this House. This is not a question of a mere affront to one man. It is the responsibility of Pakistan Government and they cannot disclaim it. What have they done? Why did Shri Khanna come away? Why did he cut short his visit? Why were the parleys and conferences stopped? Naturally that creates a very serious impression, a very unfavourable impression on the whole thing. Has the Prime Minister of the Government of Pakistan apologised to Shri Khanna? I would like to know if the Government of Pakistan apologised to the representatives or to the Government of this country. That is a very very important thing. For much lesser things reprisals have taken place. If our Government have any sense of dignity, stern action should have been taken. It seems that the SEATO Conference has unbalanced the Pakistan Government and they are thinking that they can go on doing anti-Indian propaganda and that they can easily play this game of insult on our special envoy whom they had invited to that function.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur-*cum*-Purnea): May I ask if a distinction is being sought to be created between the people of Pakistan and the Government of Pakistan? And if the people are at fault, is it not the duty of the Government to apologise on behalf of the people?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): This was a ceremonial function. It was not an ordinary public function. There the representatives of the various countries were invited to attend. On this ceremonial occasion, we sent Shri Khanna, not in his personal capacity, but as our special envoy, carrying a message of goodwill from our State. At that function, Pakistan followed a procedure which was unusual at such a function. Foreign representatives are not ordinarily asked to address public meetings. At this public meeting, representatives from the other countries were present; some of the countries that spoke were given the dignity and courtesy due to them. When our representative stood up to speak, he was singled out for insult. We are being asked as to who did it. I do say the Pakistan Government. In this country also we have had foreign guests during the last few years and particularly last few months they have had occasion to address public meetings. I should like to know whether our Government did not take care to see that proper courtesy was shown to our foreign guests? Should not the Government of Pakistan also have done the same and seen that no insult at any rate is flung upon our representative? It is certainly wrong to ask, who insulted us? Pakistan Government is fully responsible; they have been carrying on incessant anti-Indian propaganda for months, and this is merely an outburst that exploded at that public function. I hold the Pakistan Government fully responsible and they owe an apology for this.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): As Shri Khanna is now in this House, may we have a statement from him so that the House might know what exactly had taken place?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: All kinds of speeches have taken place when I sat down, but I could not understand the relevance. . . .

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Very relevant.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I quite understand the reaction of the hon. lady Member and of others too. Nevertheless, I do not see the relevance of this motion. Perhaps if I state the facts, it will be easier then to consider this motion in the context of those facts.

First of all, may I say that my colleague, the Minister of Rehabilitation, did not go to Karachi for a conference in regard to various matters, as the hon. Member, Shri Chatterjee, seemed to think. Certainly, when he went there, if he had the chance, he would have mentioned some matters but it was not to be expected that on an occasion when a very large number of foreign visitors and others were there and ceremonial functions were taking place, there could be a conference to discuss matters of importance to us and to Pakistan. So, there was no question of his going there for that and coming away because he could not hold that conference. Hon. Members should not take for granted everything that appears in the public Press. There was nothing in our mind about a conference at any time, although it is true that some newspapers brought this out of the depths of their imagination. The facts as stated to me by my colleague, the Minister, are as follows. There was this function organised, a public function, that is to say, a function to which a large number of the public were admitted. There were a large number of foreign visitors, especially envoys, about forty or more, seated on a platform. Then, lower, there were a considerable number—some hundreds—of specially invited guests seated. Then, behind, there was what might be called the public, who came of their own accord presumably—some distance away. According to his report, there was a crowd of anything from 6,000 or 7,000 may be up to 10,000 altogether. A number of persons spoke, who were invited to speak; for five minutes each there—that is, foreign visitors. Most of them, if not all, spoke in some foreign language. Naturally, they did not know any Indian or Pakistani language. Then came Shri Mehr Chand Khanna's turn. He was asked in turn as they were seated and when he went to the forum, some people from the distant crowd, behind the invited guests and others, waved their hands and expressed the wish that he should not speak. They waved their hands like this and also shouted that they did not wish to hear him and this lasted probably for half a minute—may be, it might have lasted 45 seconds.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: As if there was a stop watch and the time was being observed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am merely saying this from Shri Mehr Chand Khanna's account. The moment it started, he naturally turned to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, who was presiding, also wishing to know what he was supposed to do. The Prime Minister thereupon came—that is why I said, he came immediately—and he addressed the crowd and said that this was highly improper that they should behave in this way to the invited and respected guest of Government—specially invited—and he appealed to those who misbehaved not to do so and he invited Shri Mehr Chand Khanna to proceed with his speech.

I may add that Shri Mehr Chand Khanna was speaking in Urdu—in very chaste Urdu. Thereupon, he started afresh and a few persons—very few, much fewer than previously—still waved their hands but they stopped doing so and soon they listened to him for five minutes or so—four or five minutes that he spoke—and were so affected and influenced by his speech that there was loud cheering at the end of it.

Then, at the spot and at that meeting itself, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan expressed his deep regret to Shri Mehr Chand Khanna and later the Prime Minister also expressed his deep regret at this behaviour on the part of the crowd. Therefore, however regrettable the incident it does not seem to me what more the Government of India or Shri Mehr Chand Khanna or our High Commissioners could do in the matter.

Only a small section—I would say that it was a small section of a fairly large crowd—misbehaved in this way. Undoubtedly, it was bad behaviour, misbehaviour and all of us when we heard of this reacted strongly that our envoy should have been subjected to this treatment at this function and a few persons behaved in this way.

And, may I add that, for my part, I am not even prepared to say—individuals apart—that I blame the people of Karachi? They are simple folk and I

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

am quite sure that between the people of Karachi or the people of Pakistan and the people of India, there is no great ill feeling except when they are excited, except when they are incited. If any person or if anything is wrong, at least the major wrong, if I may say so, is some part, if not all—of the Press of Karachi in Pakistan. I have seldom during the fairly long career or experience of the Press in India and Pakistan —and the Pakistan Press has not been a good example to follow anywhere in the world—come across such concentrated venom and invective as the Pakistan Press in these very days in their leading articles and their display and their headlines, etc. If some of the people of Pakistan naturally got worked up when they see their Press behaving in this way, it is not surprising. You will see—the House will notice—that they are those very people who have been worked up no doubt by these articles and the headlines in the public Press. When they heard Shri Mehr Chand Khanna for three minutes, actually they cheered him afterwards. So, I do not blame those people. They were misled.

I do think it is a serious matter that any country's Press should devote itself in this concentrated way to spread hatred against another country and another people. That is a very serious matter. But that is not a matter which comes before or can be dealt with in the course of a motion for adjournment.

Mr. Speaker: In view of these facts and the fact that no further action arises, I refuse to give my consent.

ALLEGED OCCUPATION OF KACHCHA THIVU ISLAND BY CEYLON GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: There is another adjournment motion standing in the name of Shri Vallatharas which reads:

> "The urgent serious situation that has since arisen consequent on the present violation by the Ceylon Government of the sovereignty and the mutual relations of the Indian Government by entering into and occupying the Indian territory of the strategic island of Kachcha Thivu near Danushkodi claiming it as their own, and by directing their Air Force to use the island for practice bombing and gunnery range on from 1st April, 1956."

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): I may submit that the island is personally known to me. It was in the exclusive possession and enjoyment of the Raja of Ramnad when he was a zamindar of the Ramnad estate. After Government assumed the zamindari, that island was under the control of the Indian Government. It is an Indian territory. Quite recently, some months before—in October—this trouble arose and there was correspondence between the Ceylon Government and the Indian Government about its ownership. I understand that the Government of India have not paid proper attention to it and no reply has been sent. On that basis, the Ceylon Government have assumed some sort of a claim and entered into the island and occupied it and they have directed their Air Force to use it as a base. Under the present circumstances of SEATO and so many other suspicious factors around, I attach very great importance to this move. I want to know whether that island is ours, whether it is a fact that the occupation has been done and what steps the Government have taken in all these months to controvert the approaches of the Ceylon Government.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I am afraid, I have no adequate information on this subject. We are enquiring from the Madras Government about it.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow, inasmuch as this has been going on for sometime past, there does not seem to be any urgency.

Shri Vallatharas: There is urgency; they are going to use it as a base for training, bombing as well as for gunnery range. It is very serious...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member has said enough. If he wants full information, the hon. Prime Minister has referred the matter to the Madras Government—he may table a short notice question and I shall see what can be done about this matter.

ARREST OF A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 27th March, 1956, from the Police Commissioner, Bombay:

"Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam Deshpande a Member of the Lok Sabha was arrested in Bombay on the 27th March, 1956 under section 135(1) (3) read with section 37(1) and (3) of the Bombay Police Act, 1951 for defying the orders of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay on assemblies and shouting of slogans."

RELEASE ON BAIL OF A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have also to inform the House that I have received the following letter dated the 19th March, 1956 from the Presidency Magistrate, 14th Court, Girgaum, Bombay:

"I have the honour to inform you that Judgment in case No. 592/P 1123/P of 1955 in which Pandit Bhagwati Charan Shukla—a Member of the Lok Sabha, was concerned as an accused person, was delivered on 19th March, 1956.

He was found guilty of the charge of assaulting a Police constable while discharging his duties u/s. 332, I. P. C. in Case No. 1123/P of 1955 and of the charge of assaulting Shri Choubal, the Jailor of House of Correction, Byculla, while discharging his duties in Case No. 592/P of 1955 u/s. 332 I.P.C. and was sentenced to suffer 1 day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment in each case. Substantive sentences were ordered to run concurrently.

12 NOON

Shri Shukla was acquitted of the charge of possessing a revolver without a licence u/s. 19(f) of Indian Arms Act in Case No. 1124/P of 1955 and also of the charge of assaulting Jamadar of House of Correction, Byculla in Case No. 1123/P/55.

Shri Shukla is released on bail today in the sum of Rs. 1,000 with one surety in like amount in each case in order to enable him to prefer an appeal in the High Court of Bombay against the order of this Court.

Copies of Judgment in all the cases will be forwarded to you for information at an early date."

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): He is back in the House.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Consequent on the President's Proclamation assuming to himself the functions of the Government of Travancrore-Cochin State, the Minister of Finance proposes to present a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure for the year 1956-57 in respect of it to the Lok Sabha at 5-20 P.M. today. He will also make a short statement on it at that time.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION *Re* TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, on behalf of the Minister of Home Affairs, I beg to lay on the Table, under clause (3) of Article 356 of the Constitution, a copy of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 23rd March, 1956 under article 356 of the Constitution, assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of Travancore-Cochin. [*Placed in Library see* No. S-112/56.]

AMENDMENT TO TEA RULES

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): Sir, on behalf of the Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953, a copy of the Notification No. S. R. O. 580, dated the 10th March, 1956, making certain further amendment to the Tea Rules, 1954. [*Placed in Library see* No. S-111/56.]

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I have to inform the House that the following Bills, which were passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session have been assented to by the President:

1. The Appropriation Bill, 1956.

[Secretary]

2. The Appropriation (Vote or account) Bill, 1956.

3. The Appropriation (Railways) Bill 1956.

4. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1956.

5. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1956.

6. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1956.

7. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1956.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Sir, with your permission I beg to make the following statement.

In connection with Question No. 276 answered on the 30th November, 1955, I laid on the Table a statement showing a list of rural electrification schemes taken up by the various State Governments. Referring to the schemes of West Bengal, Shri S. C. Samanta asked me two supplementaries regarding the scheme for the electrification of Tamluk and I, *inter alia*, replied, "I remember to have received a communication from the West Bengal Government. That was in connection perhaps with the acquisition of that power station." I should like to correct the impression that my answer might have given to the effect that the electrification of Tamluk town and the acquisition of the power station at that place were two different schemes. The fact is that Tamluk Electrification Scheme, which involved the acquisition of the undertaking, was at a later stage approved by the Planning Commission in substitution of the scheme "New Power Supply to Bauria", as this scheme was inadvertently included by the State Government under the programme of expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities.

Consequently, I would also correct item No. 173 under West Bengal's list by substituting "Tamluk Electrification Scheme" in place of "New Power Supply to Bauria".

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): Sir, I find from the Order Paper that the Home Minister tomorrow will be moving a resolution approving the President's Order regarding Travancore-Cochin. I find also, the Order Paper says, that tomorrow the budget proposals would be presented and presumably passed by the House. Now, I take it that it is Government's intention at least to have an effort at a serious discussion of whatever budget proposals they have in view and I do not understand how tomorrow we can have a resolution supporting the President's Order and go on discussing the budget proposals. I suggest, therefore, that there should be a time-lag enabling the Members of this House to go into whatever provisions are here before us and then we can discuss with any profit the proposals there.

Mr. Speaker: It would be only a Vote on Account tomorrow. The detailed budget proposals would be placed and the House can certainly have an opportunity to discuss those proposals.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I know to what extent the time-schedule in regard to the discussion on the Demands relating to various Ministries will be modified owing to the President's unwarranted intervention in Travancore-Cochin?

Mr. Speaker: Only the Rehabilitation Ministry will go out tomorrow and there will be adjustment.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, you are very much more proficient regarding parliamentary matters than we are. We are strangers to this sphere. Even though there may be Vote on Account, I take it that in view of what has been happening lately in Travancore-Cochin and in view of the apprehensions about those happenings expressed on the floor of

this House, this House should in reason have an opportunity of discussing with more seriousness even the Vote on Account because I take it the Vote on Account has reference to whatever has transpired, rightly or wrongly, in Travancore-Cochin. That is why I suggest that there should be a time-lag in any case.

Mr. Speaker: I shall consider that.

Shri Kamath: What time is allotted for that?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): In the absence of my colleague the Home Minister I wish to say a few words though I must say that I do not have all the facts before me. As you were good enough, Sir, to say, this is just a Vote on Account. Some arrangement has to be made for the functioning of the Government, the work to be carried on and payments to be made before the end of this month. But,—I entirely agree with the hon. Member opposite—the House should have full opportunity to discuss these various important matters connected with this and they will have it not on one occasion but I believe on two or three occasions if not more.

Shri Kamath: How much time is allotted for that?

Mr. Speaker: Off-hand I am not in a position to say that. I will consider what has been said here. If any hon. Member had only sent me a chit I would have come ready after consultation. Anyhow I will look into this matter and nothing will be done without consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): There is one other point for clarification. Sir, you said "Rehabilitation Budget will go out". What does that mean? Are we not going to discuss it or will it be postponed?

Mr. Speaker: No Budget will go without discussion. It will be taken up on some other day. Now we will proceed with our business.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 119 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs. As the House is aware, 8 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry against 4 hours originally fixed. This additional time has been provided for discussion on the situation in West Bengal consequent on migration of people from East Pakistan.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move at the Table, within 15 minutes. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members including movers of cut motions, and 20 minutes if necessary, for Leaders of the various Groups.

DEMAND NO. 22—TRIBAL AREAS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,10,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957 in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 23—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,81,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957 in respect of 'External Affairs'."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. 24—STATE OF PONDICHARY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,78,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957 in respect of 'State of Pondicherry'."

DEMAND No. 25—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of Ministry of External Affairs'."

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, it has been our custom on past occasions when these estimates were brought up that I take some time of the House on some kind of a general survey in regard to foreign affairs. But, only a few days back I made a statement here in this House in regard to certain important matters. I feel, therefore, that I would not be justified at this stage in taking up the time of the House and that it will be better for me to intervene at a later stage so that hon. Members may have a little more time and I might be able to profit by their observations and criticisms and then say something about it.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): May we know something about the talks the Prime Minister has had with Mr. Mikoyan?

Mr. Speaker: The talks are not yet complete.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur-*cum*-Purnea): Mr. Speaker, when I speak on matters that concern the vital interests of our country I try to represent in this House not the views of my party. I do not speak as a member of the Opposition. But I try to represent the views of the people including, I hope, of Congressmen, if they are also included among the people. Therefore, I have no hesitation to say that I support the general principles of our foreign and international policy. Our Prime Minister has enunciated the principles that should guide all nations in their dealings with each other if world tensions are to be reduced and if peace is to prevail. What are those principles? They are of neighbourly goodwill and of universal peace. They postulate peaceful coexistence of nations holding different ideologies so that they may order their internal affairs according to their own light and according to what they consider to be good for themselves. We also stand for the banning of the use of nuclear weapons that threaten the very existence of human beings on this globe. We also want a substantial reduction in conventional armaments. We have kept before the international world the principles of Panch Shila. These principles are in conformity, if I may say so, not only with our recent traditions but also with our old traditions. They are in conformity with the teachings of our Master. They are also principles that flowed from the manner in which we achieved our Independence. They are useful principles. They have been enunciated from time to time by political theorists. They are at the basis of the United Nations Organisation.

But international diplomacy cannot rest content with the mere enunciation of general principles. It is as much concerned with details of strategic and tactical device to suit a complex and constantly changing world. It is said that we must not lose sight of the wood because of the trees. But I say it is equally wrong to lose sight of the trees because of the beauty of the forest. In international affairs, I feel that the

contemplation of the trees is as important and as essential as that of the forest of generally accepted principles and values. After all, it is the individual trees that give us the blossoms, the fruits and the timber that are useful to us. I mean no disparagement when I say that our Prime Minister is such an artist that he loses sight of the details of diplomacy in the contemplation of the general principles that he enunciates, though I must admit that he does not always do so.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): What are the exceptions?

Acharya Kripalani: Sometimes he comes on the solid earth. The result of this oversight of details is that even after eight years, our Government has not succeeded in making clear the distinct and independent character of our foreign policy. Alternately, the impression is created that we are favouring one side or the other. Sometime back, the communists thought that we were favouring the western powers. Today, the western powers think that we are favouring the communist *bloc*. An example of this confusion arose.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon-*cum*-Mavelikkara-Reserved-Sch. Castes): That is not our fault.

Acharya Kripalani: I do not say it is your fault. You do not happen to be in the Government unfortunately. Here, I am not talking of the faults of our Government or our fault or anybody's fault. I am talking of successful diplomacy. As I said, recently an example was furnished of this misunderstanding. Many distinguished guests came to our land from foreign lands. The Prime Minister, in his speech, has referred to these visits. We showed on our guests the hospitality for which India is famous throughout the ages. We showed them the same hospitality that we showed to foreigners in ancient times when they came to this land to learn the arts of peace. We gave our foreign guests royal receptions. That was proper though it cost us some money. Among this galaxy of distinguished guests were two from a proletarian country. It was good that our Prime Minister accepted the Russian invitation. It was even better that the Russian representatives came to this land, breaking away the isolation, in which they have been living for the first time. It is advantageous for world peace that people should meet each other in a calm and hospitable atmosphere. It is only thus, when in a friendly way discussions are carried on, that world tensions can be reduced, and there can be more toleration. So, it was but proper that we gave a royal reception to our guests from Russia. This reception was, on the part of our people, spontaneous. Only a little of that spontaneity was lost by the elaborate instructions issued by the authorities and the overzeal of the officers who carried them out.

Such royal receptions impose upon the guests certain restrictions. But, I am afraid carried away by the warmth of our welcome and the enthusiasm of our people and mixing freely with our crowds, our guests behaved very naturally, uninhibited by any conventions, restraints or restrictions.

However, this natural behaviour did not blind them to their own interests. From our table they denounce the policies of other nations with whom we are on friendly terms. Of course we cannot check any nation from expressing opinions about international matters. But nothing would have been lost if those opinions had not been expressed from our country; because such expressions of opinions are likely to be misunderstood in countries with whom we maintain, or wish to maintain friendly relations.

The utterances of our Russian guests created in the nervous western world an impression that we had modified our position of neutrality in favour of communist Russia. I know that this is not a fact. But in politics, and especially in international politics, it is not always what is done that counts but how it is done and how it affects sensitive people whose nerves have been tried by the threat of a global war. And it was I believe, the expression of these opinions that made Shri Dulles indulge in his opinions about Goa. We know the opinions that England and America hold on Goa and like questions that concern our interests.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Gorakhpur District—North): Are you defending him?

Acharya Kripalani: But in politics, sometimes, even if known facts remain unexpressed it is much better.

[Acharya Kripalani]

Talking about Russia, I cannot avoid referring to what is reported to have happened at the Twentieth Communist Party Conference recently held. Our Prime Minister in his speech has also referred to it. There have been interpretations and comments on what has happened at this Conference. In this Conference there is a changed attitude towards individual dictatorship, towards Stalin and his regime and his dictatorship, and the cry is "Back to Lenin". In all these comments coming from various quarters, I am afraid, the narrowly political point of view is taken. The moral aspect of quick changing loyalties and of altering history is nowhere discussed. Our Master told us that whatever is morally bad cannot be politically good, however good it may appear to be. The sudden change of front by the Russians makes the morally sensitive rather sad; and it adds to the disbelief that exists in the world about politicians, their doings and their utterances; it adds to the amount of cynicism that already exists in the world.

What is successful diplomacy? I use the word in a good sense and not in a bad sense. It is that through it we may be able to safeguard our interests without recourse to arms. But even if this is not possible—sometimes it becomes impossible—then successful diplomacy must be able to reduce tensions so far as our vital interests are concerned. I am sorry to say that this has not happened wherever our vital interests are concerned. We have neither been able to safeguard them, nor have we been able to reduce tension. Far be it from me to say that we are altogether responsible for this. But what is successful diplomacy? It is that it can tackle difficult situations, even though they may not be of our creation.

Further, success in international affairs Sir depends upon this that we take advantage of opportunities that present themselves on rare occasions and act immediately; because sometimes when opportunities are missed they never come again. I am afraid we have not taken full advantage of the opportunities that presented themselves before us. Take only one example. At the time when we had police action in Hyderabad it was known that Goa was smuggling arms into Hyderabad. When this was known, we could have taken action and called a showdown. That was the proper time. But we allowed the opportunity to slip by, with the result that the Goa problem has assumed serious proportions. We should have recognised the importance of Goa as a likely base and should have acted at the proper time when we were given such a favourable opportunity to act.

Sir, we are members of the Commonwealth. We have always praised this connection and said that it is to our advantage. This Commonwealth connection is not so much, if at all, to our advantage as to the advantage of England and some other members of the Commonwealth. But we seem to think and say that we shall stick to it, whatever the attitude of England and some of the member-countries of the Commonwealth.

Ever since our independence England has always sided against us, with those who had differences with us, especially with Pakistan, and carried on propaganda against us in the matter of Kashmir. The same is the case with Goa. If there was any country that should have understood our stand on both these questions, it should have been England. England had full knowledge of the circumstances that led to the accession of Kashmir to India, and it had also full knowledge of whatever action we were compelled to take to save Kashmir from the hands of the marauders. It was all done at a time when a distinguished Englishman was at the head of our affairs as the Governor-General of India. In all important matters his advice was followed. But nowhere is our stand on Kashmir more misunderstood and, if I may say so, more deliberately misrepresented than in England.

Recently there was the Conference in Karachi, consisting of nations who have come together in the South East Asia Treaty Organisation. In this Conference, Commonwealth countries joined with others to give their opinion on Kashmir. This, I submit, was a matter, even as the Prime Minister has said, beyond the scope and the purpose of the S. E. A. T. O. which claims to be concerned exclusively with matters of mutual defence of the member-countries.

In the matter of Goa it is the same story, again, of misrepresentation and misunderstanding. It is strange that a country that prides itself and that takes credit for having granted to India its

independence voluntarily cannot understand the Portuguese perversity in sticking to her tiny bit of territory, no bigger than a thumb and that are of no earthy use to it, political or economic. England also knows that the Portuguese rule in India in these tiny bits was supported by British Imperialism and but for that imperialism, the so-called Portuguese possessions would be in Indian hands. The Portuguese stand on Goa is not only justified by England but India is condemned for demanding—her own right. This attitude of England coupled with that of America has encouraged Portugal, a small country of no consequence in Europe or in the world to become intransigent. This is what we get from our connection with the Commonwealth. At least, let us make it clear that if England and other Commonwealth countries persist in showing such scant regard for our vital interests and side with onr opponents, our membership of the Commonwealth cannot continue. Compared to this some of the other European, African and Asian countries have a better appreciation of our rights and the stand that we take in international affairs. Why should we not have even closer relations with them than with the member nations of the Commonwealth?

While on this point, I would say that our foreign propaganda is not what it ought to be. It seems there is something amiss in the department. The propaganda literature that is sent out to our Embassies is very meagre.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Not propaganda, but information services.

Acharya Kripalani: Yes; information. Nowadays, information is also propaganda. The information that is necessary to justify our stand on different issues is not made available. You can see, we have example of the propaganda that is carried out by foreign Embassies here, how systematic, how scientific and how detailed their propaganda is. I do hope that some steps will be taken by the department to strengthen this aspect of the work of our Embassies.

Such, Sir, has been the success of our diplomacy that even Congressmen have begun to whisper, and loudly that we are left without friends. If I remember aright, you yourself recently said that we had no friends in the international world.

Mr. Speaker: I request that I may not be quoted at all.

Acharya Kripalani: I am very sorry.

Mr. Speaker: I am not there to explain.

Acharya Kripalani: It is all right. I would only say that I do not believe that we have no friends. I believe we have friends among. . . . .

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Where?

Acharya Kripalani: If I may say so, they are politically maim and halt; I would not say blind. They are the economically backward countries, the small countries in Europe, Asia and Africa. This does not bring any grist to our international mill. May I, therefore, humbly suggest that without giving up our basic principles, we revise our ideas about our strategy and our tactics in international matters and make them conform to the requirements of a complex changing world? May I also humbly suggest that we be a little more modest about our standing in the international world of diplomacy and politics?

Before I conclude, I would refer to the attitude of Pakistan to this country. We had a discussion about it just now. Intoxicated with the armed help from America and because it is a member of two international organisations, it is behaving in a manner which is altogether reprehensible. I would not again refer to the matter of insult given to our special envoy who was sent to Pakistan on their own invitation. We must make it clear to Pakistan that international courtesies are mutual. The highest people in this land went to their embassy when they were invited and congratulated them on the happy occasion of their having formed a republic and made a constitution even though....

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Islamic republic.

Acharya Kripalani: . . . even though it is, in many essential points, a communal democracy.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Contradiction in terms.

Acharya Kripalani: Of course, it is a contradiction in terms. But, in Pakistan there are so many contradictions. I also believe that we need not be excited over the antics of our neighbour. If any threat is meant to our country, I agree with the Prime Minister that we can meet it if we are not lacking in unity, patriotism and determination. We hope we are not lacking in these qualities. Also we can meet any threat if we are economically sound, if all our economic plans are carried on and they are given such a direction that unemployment disappears from our land. After all it is a contended and happy people that are a guarantee against international commotions and foreign threats.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Joachim Alva. Before Shri Joachim Alva starts, I would like to say this. Originally four hours were fixed as I read out now. Four more hours have been added to give the hon. Members an opportunity to discuss the situation arising from East Bengal exodus, etc. Is it not the desire of the House to have a single discussion? Whenever an hon. Member gets up, let him refer to both so that all Members may have an opportunity and I can give sufficient time?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: If put in compartments, neither discussion will be complete. I take it as the desire of the House that we may have one single discussion on both the matters for eight hours.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: (New Delhi): Those Members who had given notice of the discussion should be given more time.

Mr. Speaker: I will call them.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): One of the world's greatest economists, Adam Smith said, defence is better than opulence. The hon. Prime Minister, intervening in the debate on defence, stated how far we had to get strong ourselves, how far we had to be self-reliant, and ultimately how the will of the people affected defence. We do not not want to stand up in a queue; we do not want to ask for arms. If we purchase arms, we will buy them for cash: it will be with our sovereign resources which we are developing under the Five Year Plans. When our internal policy will be strong, our foreign policy will also be duly respected.

During the last year, the four biggest events were the Bandung Conference, the visit of our Prime Minister to the Soviet Union, the visit of Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khruschev to India and last but not the least, the declaration of King Ibn Saud on the secular character of our State. In regard to our immediate objectives, we need to have a well defined policy on Africa and a well defined policy in the matter of oil. Oil has been the bug-bear of empires in the Middle East, oil which may cause friction in our land and on our borders. The West has also to understand that the simple arithmetic of exploiting the East by a small army, then exploiting the people and then exploiting them again for investment, is over. America wants us to understand that the world must be enclosed within iron steel ring so that other countries may escape the iron curtain. These are the various factors governing the world politics of today.

The Bandung Conference was an outstanding success. It brought 25 nations of the world together, nations of our own blood and kith and kin, from the Baltic Sea to the Yellow Sea near Korea. And on that stage was the outstanding contribution of Chou En-lai, of President Sokarno, and above all, of President Nasser, the leader of a growing nation and the foremost power of Africa—these were great performances which helped us and others in the matter of mutual goodwill.

I cannot do any thing better than quote the report that appeared in the New York Times regarding the Prime Minister's visit to the U.S.S.R. and the visit of Messrs. Khruschev and Bulganin to India. The New York Times wrote thus about our Prime Minister's visit:

> "Moscow has never gone in for public demonstrations for foreign statesmen.
>
> "Visiting dignitaries generally are whisked from the airport to their official residence in a Zis limousine through back streets. The populace often learns about the visit only after it is completed.
>
> Last week Moscow drastically changed the script. Huge throngs greeted Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as he rode through the capital in an open car at the beginning of a two-week state visit. Children deluged the Indian leader with

flowers, trained white doves wheeled overhead, bands played, and the entire top hierarchy of the Soviet Government turned out for the occasion."

There is still more in it, but I shall quote only this much.

The same paper mentions the visit of Messrs. Khruschev and Bulganin in its issue of November 28th last in these words:

"The Soviets have begun to woo the 'neutralist' South-east Asian nations with diplomatic and economic overtures. Last week, as a major step in that campaign, Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin and Communist party boss Nikita S. Kruschev set off on a 5,000-mile 'good-will' tour of India, Burma and Afghanistan. In New Delhi on Friday, an estimated 1,000,000 Indians turned out to greet and cheer the Soviet leaders."

These visits were events of world importance. They brought us nearer to our neighbours, China and the U.S.S.R. and created a stir in the Chancellories of the world.

The declaration of King Ibn Saud that we have the highest form of a secular State, that the Muslims of India are safe and sound, is not to be easily overlooked. The External Affairs Ministry has taken care of the Haj pilgrims in the manner that a father takes care of the children of the family. The poor Muslim pilgrims, thousands of them who go by the steamers, for the Haj Pilgrimage have been well looked after, and the Government goes out of its way to ask even foreign companies to see that these pilgrims are shipped and sent and returned safely from the Haj Pilgrimage.

We want a well-defined African policy. India must lead other powers and our own neighbours in the matter of expression of sympathy for the African peoples. Egypt is rising now as the foremost power of Africa. The old treaties of friendship which the British planted between one principality against another must be scrapped. We must hug our Arab neighbours with hooks of steel, as the Middle East is very important in a time of conflagration, and in a time of crisis we must not be in any sense of doubt in regard to our friendship for the Arabs who stretch from Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Lybia, Egypt and down below in Arabia itself. Hence we hail the emergence of Egypt as a power to be reckoned with in the Middle East under the leadership of President Nasser.

What the West is worried about is not a war of the atom bomb or hydrogen bomb, but, to quote the New Statesman and Nation, the 4 million technical graduates who will come out from the next Five Year Plan of the U.S.S.R. The world is now on the throes of a competitive co-existence and whosoever is able to deliver economic deals and economic means of production to the other nations shall win the day. Hence the East does not care so much for tractors and ploughs and electrical equipment, as much as the West cares for the oil, rubber, tin and other valuable products the East is able to offer the West. The old arithmetic of the West sending a small detachment of troops and exploiting the small nations is now over, and the new arithmetic of competitive co-existence has come to stay, and in this alone lies the revival of the hopes of the oppressed peoples of the globe.

There is one thing I would like to suggest seriously, that a Minister for Aircraft Production may bring in a lot of guts to our foreign policy. Ancient foreign policy or the old diplomacy has been ruled by four tenets—sama, dama, bedha and danda, but today we have got to have sweet words to put across our conference tables; then pacts and agreements; but wings are coming along, and the wings are of aircraft production. A nation that neglects its own wings does so at its peril, and that is why though it is a foreign affairs debate, I venture to suggest that we have a Minister for Aircraft Production. Keeping in view the technological progress we have achieved. we should produce planes and we should get experts from any part of the world and build up our aircraft factories, so that we may not be taken unawares, so that our economic life may not be paralysed and other nations may not pounce upon us either from Goa or the island on the East-Coast my hon. friend referred to this morning. In this way our strength would really become formidable.

In the matter of Goa, we do not want the Prime Minister to go to America, though we would be very happy if he came back with really solid results. We do not know what dividends we will draw from that visit on the Goa and Kashmir fronts. Goa to us is the terder spot of our foreign policy.

[Shri Joachim Alva]

In regard to Kashmir, it should not be made the foot-ball of our party politics. May I appeal to the friends on the other side, especially the Socialist friends who believe in embarrassing the Prime Minister or the leaders of the Kashmir Government, that we should keep Kashmir out of our party politics, and that we should not embarrass their State Government in such a way that when the day of reckoning comes Kashmir may not slip out of our hands because we could not have a real national policy on Kashmir, and party politicians made capital out of it.

In regard to Goa, Mr. Kenneth Younger, former British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs in the Labour Government in the Foreign Affairs debate held in the British Parliament this month demanded priority for settling the colonial problems of all the European powers, and he gave a warning that Portugal's intransigence over Goa was doing untold damage to relations between the free West and free Asia. We do know that the Bombay Government took a firm stand in 1950-51 when the Portuguese wanted to transport their troops across our Indian territory to Goa. If perhaps we had taken a firm stand when further troops were marched into Goa, we might have done a lot; but today we are helpless. Planes from Pakistan land into Goa. Their aerodromes are built up and troops are increased. The troops proportionately there are the highest perhaps in the world needed for the average security of the population. Hence we cannot find fault with our brethren in Goa, if they cannot fight for freedom, when every policeman is at their doors. We have to have a three-year or a five-year policy for Goa, and we must see that Goa, whether violently or non-violently or by other means, is conceded to the Union of India. Any attempt to stun the peoples of Asia by atomic warfare is out of the question except for mad men. There is nothing to be paralysed in Asia or in the East economically by means of atom bombs. The East has been built up on decisive principles.

The east has played a great part in the councils of the UNO, and Shri Krishna Menon, who has played a very important part as a go-between between the Great Powers has exemplified in himself the dictum of Edmund Burke that

> "The World is governed by go-betweens. These go-betweens influence the persons with whom they carry on intercourse by stating their sense to each of them, as the sense of the other, and thus they reciprocally master both sides."

And having exemplified the definition of Burke's go-between, Shri Menon has helped our country in the councils of the UNO.

We must hug our nearest neighbours. My friends here do not like the word 'hug'. I would say that we must take unto our bosom our nearest neighbours, like Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Thailand and Japan. So far as Japan is concerned, it is said to be nobody's friend in the world, and that it has striven to preserve its own isolation.

We have neglected Thailand with the result that the USA has dumped it with arms. In the earlies of this Century the conflict between England and America was so great through their open-door policy that they wanted to keep Germany out and preserved Thailand—the only seemingly independent power that was in the bosom of South-East Asia. We cannot afford to neglect any eastern neighbour of ours, whether it be in this camp or in the other camp. We must spread our friendship on all fronts by sending and receiving delegations.

We must send out our men and women to Africa in delegations and we must receive their men and women in our country, so that our bonds of friendship may be made closer.

In regard to the north-west frontier and also, I would say that we should sedulously foster relations in such a way that we do not destroy their culture. Today there is trouble on the borders; and we need our Army to go there. We ourselves shall have to go down into that border, just as the Members of the British Parliament had gone down into Germany to visit their troops when the relations between Germany and England were not regularised until Western Germany became independent.

These are important things to be done, and unless we build up our foreign policy in the east and in the west in this manner, we shall not have completed our mission.

We have everything to be proud of in some matters in regard to our foreign policy. If you look at the figures of the

number of persons abducted in India and restored to Pakistan during the last five years, you will find that it is nearly 23,000, whereas the number of persons abducted in and restored by Pakistan is less than 10,000. We have to loosen our stiff opposition and see that moral consciousness is restored. If there are still girls, boys and mothers and old men amongst us, it is our moral duty to restore them to Pakistan. We should not wait for them to do any graceful act. We should hold justice high up like gentlemen, if an apology is not tendered. If the other party gives an apology, then credit is given to that party. But if no apology is tendered, then so much the worse for them; but like gentlemen, we can, and we should, wait for an apology which ought to be given.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must have an idea of time also. I have rung the bell thrice.

Shri Joachim Alva: I shall wind up in three minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member must resume his seat.

Shri Velayudhan: Does it mean that he has no idea of the subject?

Shri Joachim Alva: I shall finish in a minute. In the matter of China, you would recall what the Secretary-General of the UNO said in 1950, namely that unless China was recognised, there would be world conflict; and that world conflict came in 1950 on Korea. We are still in the same hard position. Unless India and her allies are in a position to do everything in their power to see that China is recognised as Red China is able to assert her own hegemony over the whole of China, and unless China is admitted to the UNO no world problem will finally be solved.

सेठ गोविन्द दास (मंडला जबलपुर दक्षिण): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने देश की वैदेशिक नीति का सदासे बहुत बड़ा समर्थक रहा हूं। और इसका प्रधान कारण यह है कि हमारी वैदेशिक नीति, हमारी संस्कृति और हमारी संस्कृति की परम्परा के अनुसार रही है। हम सब के मित्र हैं, किसी के शत्रु नहीं और हम इस सिद्धान्त पर चलते हैं, अपने बड़े प्राचीन माने हुए सिद्धान्त के अनुसार वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् पंचशील के ५ मुद्दे, यदि विचारपूर्वक देखा जाय तो वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार ही हैं।

अभी मैंने बड़े ध्यान से आचार्य कृपालानी जी का भाषण सुना जिनके प्रति मेरी बड़ी श्रद्धा है। उन्होंने कांग्रेसवादियों का भी जिक्र किया। मैं तो उन्हें भी कांग्रेसवादी ही मानता हूं, चाहे वे कांग्रेस के बाहर इस समय चले गए हों, लेकिन कांग्रेस की ही छत्रछाया में वे पनपे थे और आज उसीकी छत्रछाया के कारण उनका यह महत्व है। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में हमारी वैदेशिक नीति की सराहना करते हुए भी उसके विरोध में कुछ बातें कह दीं वे बातें कम से कम मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। उन्होनें कहा कि हम गत ८ वर्षों से अपनी जिस वैदेशिक नीति के अनुसार चलते हैं उसमें हमें सफलता नहीं मिली। हमारी असफलता का उन्होंने सबसे पहला दृष्टान्त यह दिया कि कभी पश्चिम वाले समझते है, उनका मतलब अमरीका से था, कि हम पूर्व वालों के साथ हैं, अर्थात् हम चीन और रूस के साथ हैं और कभी पूर्व वाले समझते हैं, यानी रूस और चीन, कि हम पश्चिम वालों के साथ हैं। कभी हमसे अमरीका अप्रसन्न होता है और कभी हमसे चीन और रूस अप्रसन्न होते हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी जो निष्पक्षता की नीति है, सबका मित्र रहने की, उसके कारण यह होना सर्वथा स्वाभाविक है। अमरीका और रूस अपनी अपनी नीति के अनुसार चलते हैं। हम किसी के अनुसार नहीं चलते। जब हम अमरीका के पक्षमें कुछ कहते हैं तब रूस का और चीन का हमसे अप्रसन्न होना स्वाभाविक है। इसी प्रकार जब हम इसके विपरीत कुछ कहते हैं तो दूसरे पक्ष का हमसे अप्रसन्न होना स्वाभाविक है। कृपालानी जी जिसको हमारी असफलता मानते ह, व हमारी सफलता का सबसे बड़ा प्रमाण है

कृपालानी जी ने आगे बढ़ कर यह कहा कि इस नीति से हमारे हितों की रक्षा नहीं हुई और उन्होने गोवा और काश्मीर का दृष्टान्त दिया। उन्होंनें कहा जिनके साथ हम रहें, इंग्लैंड के साथ, वे भी हमारी गोवा की और काश्मीर की नीति पर हमसे सहमत नहीं हैं और हमारी नीति को समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि समझ बुझ कर भी अगर कोई जानबुझ कर न समझने का प्रयत्न करे तो हमारे पास इसकी दवा नहीं है। हम यदि गोवा के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कृपालानी जी कहते हैं, वह नहीं कर सके तो उसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि हम कहें कुछ और करें कुछ, इसको नहीं मानते। हम जो कुछ कहते हैं उसी को करना चाहते हैं।

(सेठ गोविंद दास)

यदि कोई चीज हमारे हित के विरुद्ध जाय और उस समय हम जो कुछ कहते रहे हैं, जिन सिद्धान्तों पर चलते रहे हैं, तत्काल अपने स्वार्थ के कारण उन सिद्धान्तों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करें तो आप स्वयं विचार सकते हैं कि हमारा इस संसार में और इस काल के इतिहास में कौन सा स्थान रह सकता है ?

कृपालानी जी ने एक बात और कही और वह हमारे प्रचार के सम्बन्ध में है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं उनसे बहुत दूर तक सहमत हूं । इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि हम अन्य देशों मे इस प्रकार का प्रचार नहीं कर पा रहे हैं जिस प्रकार का प्रचार की हमें करना चाहिए। लेकिन जब हम दुसरे देशों के प्रचार के बारे में कहते हैं, जैसे कि कृपालानी जी ने कहा है तो हमें इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना होगा कि दूसरे देश अपने प्रचार के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर कितना रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं और हम कितना कर रहे हैं । हम जो अपने दूतावासों पर खर्च कर रहे हैं उसकी आलोचना होती है और कहा जाता है कि हमारा देश गरीब है और हम इतना खर्च अपने दूतावासों पर नहीं कर सकते और दुसरी और हम दूसरे देशों के प्रचार का दृष्टान्त देते हैं जो इतना अधिक रुपया प्रचार पर खर्च कर रहे हैं । यह युक्तिसंगत बात नहीं है । कृपालानी जी ने अन्त में कुछ सुझाव दिए। उनके सुझावोंको तो मैंने बड़ा लचर पाया । उनके सुझावों में मुझे एक भी बात ऐसी मालुम नहीं हई कि जिस को यदि कार्यरूप दिया जाए तो जो उनका अभीष्ट है वह सिद्ध हो सकता है ।

1 P.M.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने दुनिया के प्रायः सभी देशों को देखा है । इस समय दुनिया में एक बड़ी विचित्र स्थिति है । सारी दुनिया दो गुटों में विभक्त हो गई है । एक का नेतृत्व रूस करता है और दूसरे का नेतृत्व अमरीका करता है । दोनों की एक दूसरे के प्रति इतनी घृणा है कि जिस का वर्णन शब्दों में नहीं किया जा सकता । बातें तो शान्ति की करते हैं लेकिन तैयारी लड़ाई की करते हैं । यदि लड़ाई नहीं होती है तो इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि दोनों गुटों में से कोई सिद्धान्त रूप से शान्ति चाहता है लेकिन लड़ाई इस लिए नहीं होती है कि न रूस को इस बात पर विश्वास है कि लड़ाई में उसकी विजय होगी और न अमरीका को इस बात पर विश्वास है कि लड़ाई सें उसकी विजय होगी । संसार की ऐसी अवस्था में जिस प्रकार की शान्ति के उपासक हम हैं अन्य देश शायद ही हों यही कारण है कि भिन्न भिन्न देशों के भिन्न भिन्न सामाजिक संघठनों वाले लोग इस देश की यात्रा को एक तीर्थयात्रा समझ कर यहां आते हैं। इसी वर्ष कितने ही लोग आए और एक दूसरे से ठीक विपरीत सामाजिक संघठनों वाले आए। हमारे यहां बुल्गानिन साहब आए, ख्रुश्चेव साहब आए, एक तरफ। दुसरी तरफ साऊदी अरब और ईरान के शाह आए । इन सब ने हमारी प्रशंसा की । इस प्रशंसा का क्या कारण है ? इसका कारण यह है कि जिस वैदेशिक नीति पर हम आठ वर्षों से चलते आ रहे हैं, उसको देखते हुए सारा संसार इस बात को स्वीकार करने लगा है कि यही ठीक नीति है, यही नीति संसार के लिए कल्याणकारी नीति है और हम ईमानदारी के साथ उस नीति पर चल रहे हैं ।

हमारे कुछ प्रश्न ऐसे जरूर हैं जो अभी तक हल नहीं हुए । गोआ का प्रश्न है, काश्मीर का प्रश्न है । जहां तक काश्मीर का प्रश्न है वह हमारी तरफ से तो हल हो ही चुका है । जहां तक गोआ का प्रश्न है उसके बारे में मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रश्न भी हल होकर ही रहेगा । यह सम्भव नहीं है कि इतने बड़े देश के स्वाराज्य के प्रश्न को तो हम हल कर लें हृदय परिवर्तन के द्वारा और यह प्रश्न हम उसी प्रकार हल न कर सके । हमें इस प्रश्न को हल करने के लिए थोड़ा सा धैर्य रखना होगा । जिन सिद्धान्तों पर चल कर हमने भारतवर्ष की आजादी हासिल की है उन्हीं पर चल कर हम गोआ को स्वतंत्र कराने में भी सफल होंगे । किसी व्यक्ति की उम्र में दो, चार या दस वर्ष का समय बहुत बड़ा समय होता है । लेकिन किसी राष्ट्र के लिए यह समय नहीं के बराबर है ।

पाकिस्तान के और हमारे सम्बन्ध भी नहीं सुधर रहे हैं । लेकिन इतने पर भी हमने अपने मन का संतुलन नहीं खोया है और हम उसको खोने वाले भी नहीं हैं । हमारी सीमाओं पर दुर्घटनायें होने के बावजूद हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने जिस दिन पाकिस्तान गणतंत्र घोषित हुआ उस दिन सद्भावनाओं का संदेश भेजा । हमने खन्ना साहब को अपने प्रतिनिधि के रुप में उस महोत्सव में भाग लेने के लिए पाकिस्तान भेजा। अभी उस सम्बन्ध में काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार हम अन्य देशों से मैत्री के सम्बन्ध, भाईचारे के सम्बन्ध रखना चाहते हैं, उसी तरह हम अपने पड़ौसी पाकिस्तान से भी । किंतु

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूं कि यदि पाकिस्तान ने कभी भी स्वप्न में भी हमारी स्वतंत्रता पर किसी प्रकार का भी आघात करने का किसी प्रकार की भी बाधा डालने की बात सोची तो इस देश के आबाल से वृद्ध, पूर्व में लेकर पश्चिम तक और उत्तर से लेकर दक्षिण तक एक व्यक्ति भी चाहे वह पुरुष हो या स्त्री अपने देश की स्वतंत्रता बनाये रखने के लिए आगे बढ़ेगा । संगच्छध्वं, संवदध्वं इन दो शब्दों को मैं पाकिस्तान के सामने और दुनिया के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । हमने सदा स्वतंत्रता की उपासना की है । हम पराधीन अवश्य हुए । पर जब जब भी हम पराधीन हुए हमने सदा स्वाधीन होने की कोशिश की । जो स्वतंत्रता हमें मिली है उसकी रक्षा हम प्राणपण से अन्तिम समय तक करते रहेंगे और मुझे इस बात का विश्वास है कि भारतवर्ष की स्वतंत्रता को अपहरण करने की संसार के किसी देश में किसी राष्ट्र में शक्ति नहीं है ।

अन्त में मैं आप से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं कि जिन में हम सब मिलकर काम कर सकते हैं । राजनीतिक दल अलग अलग रहने पर भी, उन दलों के अनुयायी चुनावों में तथा दूसरी बातों में अलग अलग रहते हुए भी, क्या निर्माण के काम में, क्या वैदेशिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में और क्या इसी प्रकार की दूसरी बातों के सम्बन्ध में, एक साथ रहकर नहीं चल सकते ? मैंने इस बात को अनेक बार कहा है । मैं अपने साम्यवादी भाइयों को, हमारे साम्यवादी दल के उपनेता श्री एच० एन० मुकर्जी को, मैं प्रजा समाजवादी दल को, उसके नेता श्री कृपलानी जी को, मैं हिन्दु महासभा के नेता श्री चैटर्जी को और दूसरे लोगों को यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अब वह समय आ गया है जब हम अलग अलग दलों में रहते हुए भी कुछ कामों को साथ साथ करें । दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना आरम्भ होने वाली है, रचनात्मक कार्य हमारे सामने हैं, जैसे भूदान का कार्य है और इसी प्रकार के दूसरे कार्य हैं जिन में हम एक संग रह सकते हैं । वैदेशिक नीति का एक ऐसा मसला है जिसमें भी हम अलग अलग दलों में रहते हुए भी साथ साथ चल सकते हैं । इस बात को मैं अनेक बार इस संसद में कह चुका हूं । फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि हम भिन्न भिन्न दलो में रहते हुए भी कुछ बातों को ऐसी बातें बनायें जिनमें कि हम कटुता को छोड़कर दलगत राजनीति को छोड़कर साथ साथ काम करें, और वैदेशिक नीति को मैं एक ऐसी ही चीज़ मानता हूं ।

श्री कामत : पहले आप छोड़िये ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अन्त में मैं प्रधान मंत्री और इस देश के हृदय सम्राट् पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को उनकी इस वैदेशिक नीति पर हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूं, बधाई देता हूं । उन्होंने इस देश के मुख को केवल इस देश में नहीं, पर सारे संसार में इस नीति का अनुसरण कर, जो यथार्थ में गांधी जी की बतायी हुई नीति है, जो यथार्थ में हमारी संस्कृति के अनुसार नीति है, हमारी परम्परा के अनुसार नीति है, उज्वल किया है और इस देश के वर्तमान इतिहास को बनाया है । मैं अन्त में उन्हें फिर बधाई दे रहा हूं ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): It has fallen on me for nearly four years now to be usually the spokesman of my Party in this House on foreign affairs, but I do not recall on occasion when a greater responsibility devolved on Parliament to determine, and resolutely pursue, the path which is best for our country and for the world.

Before I proceed, I wish to refer to certain amiable oddities of thought which come pretty plentifully from my esteemed friend, Acharya Kripalani. He seemed to be perturbed that the leaders of a friendly country had made certain statements in regard, I presume, to Goa and Kashmir which hurt "sensitive" people like, I presume, Mr. Dulles and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, and he added that in politics certain things had better remain unexpressed. Having read Keats, I had an idea that it was in matters of love that "heard melodies are sweet but those unheard are sweeter". But it seems the Acharya knows better the description of his name is itself witness to that effect.

I wish also to refer to what has just fallen from the lips of my good friend, Seth Govind Das, who told Opposition parties to shed their opposition to Government in regard to matters which require overall national amity. As my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, interjected at that time, this request presupposes that the ruling party in its turn also sheds certain practices which it has made its own.

Seth Govind Das: It has always done. Look at the election of Sardar Hukam Singh.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My hon. friend may have the illusion that the ruling party has always been like Caesar's wife, but I have my doubts.

As far as foreign policy is concerned, we have said over and over again, full-throatedly, without any inhibition, that we are ready and willing to support those aspects of our foreign policy which are in conformity with the interests of our people and the dignity of our country. And in regard to the Plan, which is the only aspect to which he legitimately referred, we have said every time we have had an opportunity to open our lips.....

Seth Govind Das: But always with a sting.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: ..that we shall be prepared to co-operate. And there comes the question of responsivity. I find before me my esteemed friend, the Home Minister, who remembers past history and words like 'responsive co-operation' which at one time had perhaps a bad connotation, but in today's context, if you are ready to offer responsive co-operation, of course, we shall consider it, but we cannot give you offhand a kind of commitment for or against any particular path.

An Hon. Member: Not at all.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This House has had the advantage of listening last week to the Prime Minister's elucidation of foreign affairs and of perusing the full text of our correspondence with the United States on the joint statement on Goa issued by Mr. Dulles and the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Mr. De Cunha. They were couched in terms befitting the dignity of our country and will enhance the respect which our foreign policy today commands in the world. But I fear I must add that Government is yet far from realising the full implications of what is happening, and there are no signs of those positive and forthright steps which are called for.

The Council of SEATO, that modern version of a protectorate, as a Member of Government described it sometime ago, thought it fit at Karachi to discuss the question of Kashmir and issue an obnoxious declaration. The Prime Minister has noted with regret that three British Empire countries, including of course the leader of the pack, the United Kingdom, had associated themselves with the offending declaration. Perhaps also he was surprised, for Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom, had assured him that he would do nothing of the sort. We are accustomed in this House to Commonwealth statesmen from Canada and from the United Kingdom saying one thing here and another thing elsewhere. But with all the friendliness in the world, there must be a limit to our tolerance not only of impropriety but of damage—stark, serious damage—to ourselves.

In three months' time, more or less, the Prime Minister will be attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. I have no business personally to grudge the Prime Minister the company he keeps. But here in this House, I must tell him that it is more than time he desisted from attending the conclave. If the United Kingdom and the United States and their friends make a regular speciality of bedevilling our relations with a neighbour with whom our links should be closest, we cannot just shrug our shoulders and tolerate it. The Prime Minister has a capacious memory and he cannot be forgetful—unless he chooses to be—of the many ramifications, ever since 1947, and even earlier, of the Anglo-American plot against Kashmir. It was an evil day when the Mountbatten Plan for the United Nations' intervention in Kashmir was foisted—whether on an unwilling victim or not, I do not know—on the Indian Government. It was towards the end of 1947 and we have paid heavily for it since in humiliation and in injury. It is time that the Kashmir issue was definitively withdrawn from the United Nations, for it has already been settled by the people of Kashmir themselves and it can be brought to a happy and decisive close only through Indo-Pakistan negotiation and never—never, I repeat—through reliance on foreign mediation. The Press has reported Pakistan's remittance to the United Nations of SEATO decisions on Kashmir. They are very welcome to do so. But we should tell the United Nations without more ceremony that it has nothing any longer to do with the matter.

Today nothing clouds our minds and hearts so much as this deliberate and diabolical bedevilling by interested imperialist powers of our relations with Pakistan.

Left to ourselves, we could certainly solve our outstanding problems. It is not an easy job, for the hangover left us by Britain is ugly beyond words. But we can do it, if we had a real chance which we have not, and shall not have, till we wake up to this Anglo-American menace. The people of our two countries fraternise if there is a ghost of a chance, whether it be a cricket match or a visit to pilgrims centres or something like that. When the elections were held in East Bengal and the Muslim League was routed, when for the honour of their mother tongue, Bengali Muslims fought and laid down their lives, there was exhilaration in both countries. I recall that when the elections took place in East Bengal, the exodus from east to west stopped for the time being and some refugees even began to go back. But that was not to the liking either of the reactionary power seekers who, in the main, dominate the public life of Pakistan, or of their friends from Anglo-America. And so there came MEDO, the Pakistan-American military pact, SEATO and the Baghdad Pact, links in a vile chain of conspiratorial acts against the peace and the freedom of Asia. To the jingling of that chain, the dominant section of the ruling class in Pakistan has danced and fiddled as the people have groaned in agony. This enormity must stop, for if it does not, our people perish.

There is no question that India is deeply perturbed. Though the Prime Minister has assured the country that there is no co-ordinated Pakistani plan behind, for example, the border incidents which have taken place over an extended area from the Rann of Cutch to the Surma Valley, there are about them certain definitely dubious and disquieting features. The hate psychosis being built up in Pakistan on the Kashmir question has, undoubtedly, dangerous potentialities and the continuous migration at a terrible rate of Hindus from East Bengal —recently, some 50,000 people have come in a month—is a human tragedy, which, if we are worth our salt, we must prevent, but we shall not do a thing till we clear the decks of our minds, so to speak, till we discover the enemies of our two countries' welfare and sit down to earnest tangible work that will relax the tension and restore normalcy of life and conduct.

Happily, a few good things have happened; the offer by the Pakistan Prime Minister of a 'No War Declaration' which India had long ago suggested; the offer of negotiations for the long delayed finalisation of the demarcation of the Indo-Pakistan borders, the pursuit of efforts to stop the exodus of minorities from East Bengal etc. These things are good as far as they go; but, they are not good enough. We have to go further and we shall hope till hope creates from its own wreck the thing it contemplates.

I yield to none in my detestation of the ultra-reactionaries who, in the main, are in the saddle in Pakistan; but, I dislike very strenuously also the anti-Pakistani chauvinists who are happily in a microscopic minority in India, who thrive on prejudices and do not remotely represent the basic urges of our people for a good life. And I call on all that is decent in our national life to make a supreme effort for the restoration of cordiality between the two countries. The Prime Minister has rightly said that we shall come nearer to each other not by military methods or war threats or by talking from so-called positions of strength but by co-operation and raising the living standards of the people. He has offered the Panch Shil to Pakistan to whisk away our present suspicions and fears, and the Panch Shil redolent of India's history, has the Key, no doubt, to the solution of the world's problems. I would ask him to go further and to concretize the offer, to work for an Asian Collective Peace Pact, based not on military aid but on the Panch Shil, a kind of pact which Peoples China has already proposed since July last year, so that it includes the countries in Asia as well as the Pacific region, including even the United States, a pact to replace the antagonistic military pacts now existing in those areas. It will not be an easy job, I repeat; but, neither will Pakistan accept the Panch Shil just like that. But the efforts must go on; otherwise the blatant interventionism of powers like the United States and the United Kingdom cannot be counteracted.

Meanwhile, it is urgent that we have, as quickly as we can, a final settlement of the border issue, and the apparently unceasing flow of migrants from East Pakistan to India should cease. For the latter purpose, two things are necessary Earlier today I referred to a statement reported to have been made by our High Commissioner in Pakistan who said that we are not in a position to accept any more refugees than we can successfully rehabilitate. My emphasis is on the word, 'successfully'. Do not put any condition of that sort before our people who are coming away. If they are coming away, they are coming away because they are in trouble. All that flows

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from it we have to bear. Try all the time by all the ways of which you are capable for an understanding with Pakistan, for a cessation of the exodus, but if the exodus happens we have to bear the burden of it and we cannot get away from it. Do not make this kind of statement which would help the reactionaries on the other side. (*Interruption*). On the other hand, I would like to say that it is important to remember that behind the flow there must be the unseen hands of those who under SEATO and other inspiration, fish in troubled waters in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent. There is also the existence of an acute economic crisis in East Pakistan, a crisis aggravated by Pakistan's subservience to Imperialism, a crisis illustrated in the migration of substantial numbers of Muslims also to India. And it is exactly for that reason I want to emphasise that we on our part should be ready for the maximum liberalisation of monetary remittances between the two Bengals, for something like, a "Zollverim", a customs union between the two countries, for relaxation and better efficiency in the issue of passports and visas, for the activisation of the minority boards and for the utmost satisfaction of minority rights in either country, for the exchange of cultural, commercial and other visits and similar other steps. I feel that these steps can be pursued properly if our High Commission in Pakistan did the right kind of publicity inside Pakistan which it should do, about what is happening in India. Mendacious propaganda against India which is being conducted there can be countered—more especially in East Bengal—if only our High Commission knew a little of its job. I fear, I must say the High Commission does not know what its primary job is.

And, to the leaders of world reaction, frightened but not yet at the end of their tether, who bolster up reaction in Pakistan, we must unmistakably give a piece of our mind. How can India forget, when papers report the setting up of SEATO bases in Chittagong and Gilgit, that last year, in February, Sir Anthony Eden, then British Foreign Secretary, had said at Karachi that there were "lots of chances" of East Bengal being the headquarters of SEATO? It is a very serious matter for us. Perhaps, it will not be unfair to say that this year Mr. Selwyn Lloyd perpetrated certain purposeful prevarications. However hospitable we are to Mr. Casey of Australia and formerly of Government House, Bengal, or to Mr. Pearson, who opens in India a dam which we are grateful enough to call the Canada Dam, they did not hesitate at SEATO and elsewhere to stab us in the back. And, Britain, of course with which our friendship—as the Prime Minister said the other day when he held forth on Lord Mountbatten's graces—is unparalleled in the annals of the world—well Britain does not lift her little finger even to admonish her friend, her good friend, her ancient friend, Portugal over Goa. Britain promises to maintain for as long as she can her grip over our economy. Britain refuses to give back our properties in the India Office Library. And as the papers reported the other day, Britain gleefully placards in her newspapers and magazines lurid descriptions of what is called the "Black Hole of Calcutta"—which even some British historians have helped to prove a fake—whose 200th anniversary has lately been celebrated in Britain, without a protest from our High Commission, in order to prove how we are "lesser breeds without the law". I can amplify instances of British infamy (*Interruption*) but I desist. May be the Prime Minister will tell his high-up British friends this time to begin to behave better.

I now turn to one of our latest *mehmans*, Mr. John Foster Dulles. I do not particularly wish to do so because I am not specially enamoured of him, but unfortunately I cannot dismiss Dulles sound and knowland fury as signifying nothing. Now Mr. Dulles came and went away, with, as our Prime Minister hoped, "a better appreciation of our feelings" over the United States military aid to Pakistan. I fear I cannot share the Prime Minister's hope. The world knows how Mr. Dulles has been staggering on from one bluff to another. The bluff is often called but he learns nothing and forgets nothing. Only last year he said in NATION'S BUSINESS, an American paper—in January 1955—that co-existence was "a tricky word, a word to watch, a word of which to beware" and we can guess what he thinks of Panch Shil. At Karachi where he was the presiding deity and must have been the major inspirer of its many enormities, he said, SEATO is meant "to combat subversion and develop wholesome societies immune from communism". Back home, he gloated over his impression that India's Prime Minister was a jolly fine anti-communist. But, that is not what we are worried about. At the moment, we are worried—more than that—we are angry that

he has made a studiedly offensive statement jointly with the Portuguese Foreign Minister on Goa, a statement which, I am sure, he could not explain away either to the Prime Minister or to India. Very politely—I do not blame the Prime Minister for his politeness—he said in his statement the other day that "the joint communique is being interpreted, especially by the Portuguese authorities as if it supported their claim". "In no circumstances", the Prime Minister added "will we tolerate the continuance of the last remnants of Portuguese colonialism on India's soil. We have been patient and we shall continue to be so, but there will be no compromise on this issue."

I like these words but in his peripatetic passion the Prime Minister has, it appears, agreed to visit Washington soon —a concession no doubt to Dulles, which is certainly ill-timed. While I uphold what he said on Goa the other day, I would also like to put in this: Why do you not declare that while we would certainly prefer a friendly settlement, if that is possible at all, we reserve to ourselves the right of liberating Goa in our own time and in our own way and we do not commit ourselves in advance for or against any particular method of such liberation? Why do you not tell the world that like the British, we shall, if we think there is an emergency, take over Goa and whatever else of Portuguese remnants there might be in this country? Why not say here and now that it is sheer presumption on Portugal's part to ask the World Court to adjudicate on India's occupation of certain Portuguese territories like Nagar Haveli, that we do not on this issue recognise the World Court's jurisdiction and that it should be removed at once from its files? This is a matter on which I wish the Prime Minister satisfies the House during this debate. Why not we also decide that for purely technical or legal reasons Goans, who are as good Indians as any others and who had come over to India, should not be sent back to Goa, as they reportedly have been, some of them, when they go back to imprisonment and torture and worse? Why does not the Prime Minister ask his friends in the Commonwealth to muster a little decency and ask their protege Portugal, if not to come to terms with India, at least to desist from their policy of vindictive persecution, of which our colleague in this House, Shri Tridib Chaudhuri, is a notable victim?

It is significant that lately 55 French writers and artists headed by Louis Aragon, Jean Cocteau, Georges Duhamel, Francios' Mauriac and Jean Paul Sartre have issued an appeal for the release of Portuguese intellectuals, including the poet Agostino Neto, who were on hunger strike in jail, for expressing an opinion on the Goa issue. I got this information not from Cominform publications but from an anti-communist booksellers' bulletin, which is here in my hand. How is it that the Portuguese brutalities against unarmed Indian satyagrahis are going on and not a word of protest is there from the British quarters over the Goa issue? Over the Goa issue, Government must think out tangible measures, if not for today or tomorrow, at least for the near future.

I turn now to another matter which is exercising our minds, that is, the Government's handling of trouble in the Naga Hills. News from this area, which is pretty copious these days, is replete with references to "strong" and "stringent" measures against "subversive elements", but since July last things appear to have gone from bad to worse. But perhaps the time has come for a basic re-examination of the Naga problem if material damage, disturbance of betterment schemes and loss of life are to be prevented. I am quite willing to accept that the Phizo brand of separatism cannot be countenanced, but I cannot persuade myself to believe that the ways of patience and sympathy have been altogether exhausted. I cannot persuade myself to believe that punitive measures are the only means of pacification for that area. Granted a certain amount of perversity on the Naga side, perversity which has perhaps been caused by deliberate British machination and thoughtless Indian callousness in almost equal measure, it behoves India to make real gestures by announcing for example that she will amend the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution in a manner which the tribes would welcome. The Nagas are a proud people. Members from Assam have told me what the position there is. We have seen some of the Naga representatives who came, and in spite of a certain perversity in their outlook, we could sense a kind of pride in the obstinacy which is at the back of their mind. They are a proud people, and it is inconceivable for us that we shall be fighting against the Nagas of our own country a war of attrition. The Prime Minister has often expressed the most understanding views

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on the problem of the tribes in India, and it is up to him to stop the rot which has set in Nagaland.

We hear sometimes that behind the Naga intransigence, there is foreign incitement. If that is so—and it may very well be there—let us have the facts, let us know who is who. For myself, I have my suspicions which the Prime Minister may discount, but that is neither here nor there. I did not like it, and I have said before in this House, that in the "National Geographic Magazine" of February 1955, there appeared a copiously illustrated article called "Roaming India's Naga Hills" by Sidney D. Ripley, who had earlier written on "Peerless Nepal", and who had from 1942 to 1945 been the Director of Operations in South-East Asia in the United States Office of Strategic Services, which merged in 1946 into the Central Intelligence Service and was one of America's top-ranking spies. The role of such people is well explained in Sherman Kent's book *Strategic Intelligence in American World Policy*. But I do not know if the Prime Minister is willing to look into these matters and disentangle the position.

There is another point on which I should like to have the Prime Minister's explanation. The Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, who bears the name of Herr Rau, which made me think that perhaps he was Andhra's contribution to East Germany, was in Delhi last November, and after a stay in hotels, he was accommodated for a while as Government guest in Hyderabad House. This was interpreted in the Press as the preface to the full diplomatic recognition of East Germany.

After Dr. Franz Bluecher, West German Vice-Chancellor, went back to Bonn last January, he was reported in the Press to have said—I am quoting from the *Times of India* dated the 26th January of this year—

> "Dr. Bluecher said that he had no discussion with Mr. Nehru on the possibility that India would establish diplomatic relations with East Germany. Dr. Conrad Adenauer has warned that he will break off diplomatic relations with any State which does so. I have no reason, however, to think that there is any question of India establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet zone republic in the near future."

This is what the worthy Dr. Franz Bluecher is reported to have said. We ought to make our position clear about this. The Foreign Minister of East Germany has declared recently that the recognition of West Germany as the only German State, which we do at the moment, amounts to demanding international acceptance of the re-militarisation of Germany and also amounts to the hindering of its unification on a democratic and peaceful basis. We are not in the quarrel between East Germany and West Germany. They are two States functioning very openly and very capably as we saw from the International Industries Fair in our place. There is no reason why we should not expedite recognition, which I thought was in the offing, of the German Democratic Republic with its capital in Berlin.

I have many more things to say, but for lack of time, as you have already warned me, I shall conclude with a reference to one matter, which has a human aspect and which I trust the Prime Minister will not ignore.

I have here with me a book—*American Justice for Asians* by Mary Thangam Behanan. This lady is a prominent pediatrician and her husband has a doctorate of an American university and was a fairly high-ranking official in some department or other of the United Nations, about which we do not seem to have a great deal of information in regard to Indians functioning there. For nearly three years, Mrs. and Mr. Behanan were fighting the case which involved the death of their only son—a ten-year old boy—in a New York hospital. This lady—the mother of the boy—who was a leading pediatrician and who knew a good deal of doctoring and the rest of it, was absolutely positive that the child died because of neglect—very deliberate neglect—on the part of certain people there. We cannot go into the matter; I cannot go into the right or wrong of the matter. They fought and they gave us documentary evidence—photostat copies of correspondence. From what they have supplied to us, it appears that some of the doctors had to admit that they were completely in the wrong. Injections were administered which later on were banned by legal order, because they were poisonous to administer. These two

Indians were fighting their case with the assistance of a few friendly Americans. But they were up against the massive opposition of the bureaucracy in America which was also assisted, according to the allegations made in this book, by our Indian Consulate General in New York. Here in this book are the facts. I know for a fact—because I have seen the correspondence—that Mr. & Mrs. Behanan took up the matter with the Prime Minister's Secretariat and they sent a copy of the book—typescript copy of this book nearly a year before its publication, to the Prime Minister so that he might know. They got an acknowledgment of the receipt of the book by the Prime Minister's Secretariat. I do not know whether the worthy Secretariat thought it fit to put it before the Prime Minister so that he could come to know of these things. He finds time to perform the opening ceremonies of so many projects and make speeches on all kinds of occasions and I am sure he would have found time to go into the aspects of this book if only it was put up to him. I have no doubt whatever in my mind that, had this come to his notice, he would have ordered immediately an investigation of the charges made here in a documented fashion against the conduct of the Indian Consul-General in New York. It is not only that the life of an Indian boy, ten years old, was involved—you look at his portrait here and it tears at your heart: but it is much more. It is also that the Indian parents fought in America in the full faith that the ideals of Abraham Lincoln were not completely dead. They got the support of some decent American citizens. But they were massively and overwhelmingly overborne by the opposition of those elements which are coming to the top in American life and it shall be a shame if our Indian Consul-General is linked with such elements. If, on enquiry it is found to be so—I cannot be in a position to make it and I want Government to do it—it would be a matter of shame if he is found responsible for this kind of callous treatment of Indian parents who were fighting the case of their son's death.

I have sought to draw the attention of the Government to matters, big and small, which we feel should be tackled differently and with real heart. I have not withheld praise from the Prime Minister where I felt it was due. Seth Govind Das is not here; I have not withheld due praise. I fear that Government's policy has yet to undergo changes in the direction that our people really desire. It has yet to pursue unflinchingly a principled path; for, that way alone shall people prosper; that way alone shall the hope expressed by our ancients become true:

सर्वस्तरतु दुर्गाणि सर्व भद्राणि पश्यतु
सर्वस्तदबुद्धिमाप्नोतु सर्वः सर्वत्र नन्दतु ।

"May all cross safely the difficult phases of life ;
May all see the fact of happiness :
May all reach that right knowledge ;
May all rejoice everywhere ."

Dr. S. N. Sinha (Saran East) : In spite of a few disturbing factors inside this House and also outside in the world, correctly or distortedly as mentioned by the hon. speaker who has just spoken, the general course which the world events have taken has a tendency towards relaxation of tensions. We have a genuine right to be proud of our foreign policy. It has worked effectively and achieved good results. From our side, we have expressed the desire many times —our Prime Minister has done so largely—that we want to have the most friendly relations with as many countries as possible. Our highly amiable Soviet guest who is here these days on a short visit to our country—I mean our good friend Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan—has correctly expressed when he landed at Palam that the relations between India and the Soviet Union were never so good, never so strong, as they are today. I may also assure him that his visit will further add to this strengthening of relations between our two countries.

At this stage, please allow me to say a few words about the current Soviet foreign policy. There is, it seems, some misunderstanding about it not only in our country but also outside—a good deal of it. Few people have studied it. There is a lot of discussion on this matter and perhaps it is one of the greatest factors for reducing world tension today. The 20th Party Congress of the Soviet Union has brought a decrease in the prevailing world tension. Nobody can deny that. Acharya Kripalani is not here. Perhaps his information about this report is not from the correct source. He has only a distorted report. I will read for his benefit and for the benefit of the House one or two extracts from this Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the 20th Party Congress

[Dr. S. N. Sinha]

delivered by N. S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Communist Party and published in Moscow on 16th February 1956. The foundation of the present Soviet foreign policy is peaceful co-existence of the two systems. Khrushchev himself says :

> "It has been alleged that the Soviet Union advances the principle of peaceful co-existence merely out of tactical considerations, considerations of expediency.... No. It is not a tactical move, but a fundamental principle of Soviet foreign policy."

I will not take much time. But we have no reason to disbelieve this statement. Still, people who do not read it have misinterpreted it. What are the reasons? Khrushchev himself deals with this matter in another place. It is the American Press especially which is distorting this report and we also get a distorted picture in our country. He says:

> "Monopolies are interested in continuing the 'positions of strength' policy; the ending of cold war is to their disadvantage. Why? Because the fanning of war hysteria is used to justify imperialist expansion, to intimidate the masses and stultify their minds in order to justify the higher taxes which then go to pay for war orders and flow into the safes of the billionaires. Thus, the cold war is a means for maintaining the war industry at a high level and for extracting colossal profits."

There is no reason to disbelieve this statement. Still, the US military bloc distorts it and gives a wrong picture. Why do they do it? The answer is given by him:

> "SEATO and the Baghdad pact are not only aggressive military and political alignments, but also instruments of enslavement, a new form of exploitation, colonial in nature, of the under-developed countries. It is obvious that SEATO policy is determined neither by Pakistan nor Thailand, nor that of the Baghdad Pact by Iraq, Iran or Turkey."

Recently there was a debate in the Pakistan Parliament on the foreign policy. There is a very significant sentence in the winding-up speech of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan. He says:

> "We are getting military aid from the U.S.A. for defence and internal security."

It is reported in the papers : "This remark drew shouts from the Opposition: 'Where is your sovereignty ? You have sold the country'." What do they mean by 'internal security"? They need arms. They need American man-power, they need American soldiers to crush revolts in Pakistan itself. It seems there is a good deal of agitation in Pakistan itself against SEADO Pact; otherwise, why are they accepting American arms? It is only because it will help them in crushing internal revolts in Pakistan. They are selling the country to the United States. that is the charge of the Opposition in Pakistan itself. To a great extent they are correct. It may lead to that extent who knows ? It is painful for us who are only neighbours of Pakistan. We wish them well. But it is a very hard lot for the Pakistanis themselves.

From our side, the Prime Minister has made it clear that he would like to have the best possible relations with Pakistan. But Pakistan comes and says that there are only two things which are obstacles in the way. One is Kashmir and the other is canal waters. Perhaps they are right in a way. If they do not talk about these two things the relations between India and Pakistan will be much better. As a matter of fact, the fate of Kashmir has already been decided by the Kashmiris themselves. Kashmir belongs to India it is an integral part of India and there the matter ends.

About canal waters what do they mean? Should we stop our Bhakra Nangal Dam which is going to irrigate 10 million acres, the largest Dam in the world and which is also going to give benefit to the largest number of people? No, we cannot do it. If Pakistan expect from us that we are going to oblige them by depriving our people of good life, happy life and prosperous life then they will be disappointed indeed.

No, it is not Kashmir or the Bhakra Dam which stands in the way of friendship between India and Pakistan. It is Pacts like SEADO and Baghdad which at present are the real reasons of difference between ourselves and Pakistan. They are becoming an instrument in the hands of the United States Military Bloc. That is the main reason, the vital reason. They have no sovereignty over

their own land—the present ruling classes of Pakistan—and there lies the difficulty. That is the reason why we do not agree with each other and we have no friendly relations with them.

Judging in this line we find that the excuses for putting forward organisations like SEADO are only lame excuses. They have no relations whatsoever to the facts. There is no danger today of any Soviet attack to anybody. It is clear. If there is any danger to peace in Asia it is from the present American moves and plans. Neither is Pakistan itself going to have any substantial benefit from SEADO, nor is it going to benefit any other country. Since that aid would mean also the shooting down of Pakistanis themselves that will raise a strong protest in Pakistan itself and that protest cannot be crushed by American guns. SEADO must be buried and perhaps it will be a surprising thing for the world to see that Pakistan itself in its own interest will bury SEADO. We do not know whether Mr. Dulles has observed the dangerous effects of this anti-Soviet phobia which he is just generating in the Asiatic field also. The sooner it is made clear to him the better it is for Indo-American relations because this SEADO Pact, this help to Pakistan is one great factor which is obstructing friendship between India and America. Acharya Kripalani has rightly stated that we are not against any country. If we are for the friendship of Soviet Union we are also for the friendship of America. There is no doubt about it. But they should not supply arms to Pakistan with which our soldiers can be killed, with which our borders are threatened. That is the thing which stands in our way. The military bloc of United States of America does not realise this. They are under an illusion today, as the Britishers were before they left us, that they can carve out a reactionary map of Asia according to their whims. They are sadly mistaken. Today the Asiatic countries have sufficient strength including ourselves and we are going to decide our own destiny.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The foreign powers, whether they are Americans or whether they are Britishers, have no say in Asiatic matters. They have no right to say. This process which is going on of strengthening peace in Asia and creating the sense of self-respect in the people of Asia will continue from day to day and no American force, no American organisation will ever be able to destroy it. It seems the Military Bloc is totally blind. In order to placate Pakistan they have made two concessions to them. I have just spoken about these two concessions. When Acharya Kripalani says that Bulganin and Khrushchev said something wrong about Goa and Kashmir, I would say that it would be perhaps totally wrong.....

Acharya Kripalani: May I correct one thing. I have never said that they said something wrong. I only said that if they wanted to express opinions on controversial matters they should have done so from their own country and not from India.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: What the Hon'ble Member meant was that this annoyed Dulles and due to that he took certain steps which he would not have taken if these statements were not made by Bulganin and Khrushchev.

Acharya Kripalani: I think the gentleman does not understand English. What I said was that these things may be correct. I said that we know the attitude of England and America towards things that concern us but it is better sometimes facts that are not loudly spoken of may not be spoken of.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: In order to remove the misunderstanding I will read only one or two sentences from the statements made by Bulganin and Krushchev on this matter of Kashmir and on the matter of Goa. The statement reads like this:

> "As for the Kashmir problem, it is one that has been created by states pursuing certain military and political objectives in this area. On the pretext of supporting Pakistan on the Kashmir question, certain countries have tried to entrench themselves in that part of India, in order, from there to threaten and exert pressure on the areas around Kashmir. Attempts have been made to wrest Kashmir artificially from India, to turn it into a foreign military base.
>
> The people of Kashmir are resolutely opposed to this imperialist policy. The Kashmir question has already been settled by the people of Kashmir themselves. They regard themselves as being an integral

[Dr. S. N. Sinha]

part of the Republic of India and in the fraternal family of the Indian peoples are striving to build a new, independent India, to fight for peace and the security of the peoples. We became profoundly convinced of this.....

The Soviet Government supports India's policy on the Kashmir question....."

It is essentially our policy. It is our stand which the Soviets have supported. If Acharya Kripalani says something against Bulganin and Khrushchev then he means that it is not our stand on Kashmir, what I have read just now. Can any Indian differ? Can any Indian politician differ from these statements? I do not want to take much time of the House but I would say that it is a wrong impression of the people thinking that Dulles would not have taken this action if Bulganin and Khrushchev would not have made this statement. They have been fighting long ago and their differences are deep rooted. It is not Kashmir or anything.

What we resent here is the interference of SEADO powers on something which is our internal matter. It is totally wrong and there we differ. They do not stop there. They go even further and annoy our other friends also. Since we have very good relations with Afghanistan which is one of our best friends and neighbours nothing has been said about the Pakhtoon question. The American Military Bloc thinks that they can do whatever they like in that area. Since Afghanistan is a small country and it will have no say, and no voice of theirs will reach, so to say, internationally. It is quite incorrect. Afghanistan is a brave country, and it belongs to the family of Asia. It has a very strategic position there. The way in which the American bloc and Britain proceed about the Durand Line will result in just the opposite effect of what they want to achieve. I will just read only one sentence to show what Afghanistan says on this matter. It says:

2 P.M.

"..the Durand Line was imposed on Afghanistan under unjustified terms and conditions. Official and unofficial historical documents clarify that this Line was the subject of difference between Britain and Afghanistan and the latter always tried to safeguard her rights."

Further, the Afghanistan Government say:

"Afghanistan's position is clear to the world. She respects the political aspirations of the Pakhtoons. And as she considers these aspirations of the Pakhtoons conform with human and international rights and the principles of the United Nations Charter, she supports them. She considers those, who recognise the rights of self-determination of the Pakhtoons, as upholding the U.N. Charter and human and international rights and those countries which refuse to do so as having deviated from their international commitments."

So, they are also clear where it is leading to. It is going to create some more trouble in the Asiatic field.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: I will finish in two minutes. What they say is:

"The only effective solution of the Pakhtoon issue is the free decision of the Pakhtoons themselves. No political manoeuvre, no threats and no pressure can in any way alter the course of the Pakhtoons to arrive at a free decision for themselves."

I have no time to deal separately with all the countries—country by country—with whom we have established our relations. But very concretely speaking, the main basic aims or planks of our foreign policy today are the following: firstly, to continue to work for reducing the tension which has recently flared up right on our borders; secondly, try to convince Pakistan that force is the worst enemy of peace and friendship and to remind them of the old saying: peace lasts till the guns roar, and the guns roar till peace comes. The roaring of the guns is not agreeable to us. Thirdly, to the U.S.A. war bloc we must make it clear that if the Soviet or the Asiatic situation does not fit itself to their head, they should try to fit their head to the situation arising in these regions. The fourth point is, to consolidate further friendship with the Soviet Union which truly stands today for peace. Fifthly, to follow vigilantly the security and prosperity of our great country.

No doubt, our foreign policy as devised and as has been carried out by our Prime Minister is quite conscious of its noble assignments. Therefore, all of us give our strong support to this country's foreign policy and to the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of External Affairs.

लाला अचित राम (हिसार) : साहिबेसदर फारेन अफेयर्सकी (वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय) की डिबेट में थोड़ा सा वक्त जो एक्सोडस (सामूहिक निष्क्रमण) के लिए रखा गया है जो कि ईस्ट बंगाल से हो रही है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं । मैं अपने रिमार्कस इसी मसले तक महदूद रखूंगा । मैं गवर्नमेंट को बधाई देता हूं कि उसने इस मसले की गम्भीरता को समझा है और इस बात का फैसला किया है कि वैदेशिक मामलों पर जब बहस हो उस वक्त जो ईस्ट बंगाल से रिफ्यूजीस (शरणार्थी) लगातार और भारी तादाद में उधर से आ रहे हैं उस पर भी बहस होनी चाहिए । हालात भी बहुत खराब होते जा रहे हैं । यह बात किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है कि इस वक्त तक ३७ लाख हिन्दु पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान में आए हैं और पिछले तीन सालों से इनकी तादाद आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बढ़ती ही जा रही है । यह तादाद १०,००० तक एक महीने में पहुंच गई थी । इसके बाद यह २०,००० हुई । इस तरह से आने वालों की तादाद सवा लाख से ढाई लाख हो गई । अब हालत यह है कि ६०,००० लोग हर महीने यहां पहुंचेंगे जो कि २,००० फी दिन होती है । आप खुद ही अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि जब इतनी भारी तादाद में लोग यहां आयेंगे तो कितनी मुश्किलात हमारे सामने आ खड़ी हो सकती हैं ।

यही बात कल हो रही थी जब कि पार्लियामेंट के एक आनरेबल मैम्बर ने कहा कि जिस रफ्तार से हिन्दु ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आ रहे हैं उसका नतीजा यह होने वाला है कि ९० लाख हिन्दु जो पाकिस्तान के अन्दर हैं वे तमाम के तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पहुंच जायेंगे और एक ऐसी खतरनाक हालत पैदा हो जाएगी जोकि यदि पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला भी करे तो भी पैदा नहीं हो सकती है । बात साफ है । आज भी जो लोग आ रहे हैं उनको भी हम बसा नहीं पा रहे हैं तो जब यह सब लोग आयेंगे तो क्या हालत होगी । हम यह भी देखते है कि सात लाख मुसलमान पाकिस्तान गए जिन में से पांच लाख वापस आ गए और सिर्फ दो लाख ही पाकिस्तान में रहे । इन लोगों को हमने उनके मकान वापिस कर दिये और अन्य कई प्रकार की सहायता दी । यह भी एक कारण है कि हमारे पास अब जो हिन्दु आ रहे हैं उनको बसाने के लिए जगह नहीं है । इसके बावजूद भी बंगाल की गवर्नमेंट इस बात की इंतिहाई (अत्यधिक) कोशिश कर रही है कि जो भी हिन्दु आयें उनको बसाया जाए । लेकिन इस वक्त हालत यह है कि सैचुरेशन प्वाइंट (चरम-सीमा) पहुंच गया है । वहां पर एक भी हिन्दु को बसाना अब मुश्किल हो रहा है । आप देखते ही हैं कि पहले ९ बीघा जमीन दी जाती थी, बाद में आठ बीघा दी जाने लगी और अब ६ बीघा जमीन देना भी मुश्किल हो रहा है । साथ ही साथ कीमतें भी चढ़ रही हैं । जब स्टेशनों पर रिफ्यूजीज (शरणार्थी) आते हैं तो उनकी जैसी हालत होती है वह बयान नहीं की जा सकती है । अधमुर्दा हालत में वे लोग यहां पहुंचते हैं । इस वास्ते अगर यही हालत जारी रही तो मेरे ख्याल में एक बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत हमारे सामने आने वाली है । एक तरफ तो यह हालत है और दूसरी तरफ मुल्क के अन्दर इस वक्त हालत यह है कि कुछ लोग तो ऐसे हैं और इन की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है जो यह सोचते हैं कि जो कुछ भी गवर्नमेंट कर रही है वह ठीक कर रही है और उनका इस गवर्नमेंट पर पूरा विश्वास है और यह विश्वास इस हद तक बढ़ गया है है कि वे सोचते हैं कि जो कुछ भी यह गवर्नमेंट करेगी, ठीक ही करेगी और उनको किसी बात पर विचार करने की जरूरत नहीं है । उनके ख्याल में विचार करने का काम पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का है और उनके साथियों का है । पांच लाख गांवों के रहने वाले लोगों को कोई फिक्र नहीं है । इसके अलावा ऐसा भी एक सैकशन है जो इस मसले को इस ख्याल से देखता है कि गवर्नमेंट की जो पालिसी है वह गलत है और यह पालिसी एक अप्रीजमेंट (खुश करने) की पालिसी (नीति) है । कईयों के दिलों में यह ख्याल आता है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई की जाए । लेकिन ऐसा सोचने के बावजूद भी उनकी यह जुर्रत नहीं होती है कि आज वह इस हल को गवर्नमेंट के सामने पेश करें । वे इस चीज को मुनासिब भी नहीं समझते हैं क्योंकि वे इस चीज को रीयलाइज (अनुभव) करते हैं । कि इसके बहुत बुरे नतीजे निकलेंगे ।

[लाला अचित राम]

तीसरा सैक्शन उन लोगों का है और उनमें पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर भी शामिल हैं, विचारवान आदमी भी उसमें हैं, जोकि गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी की हिमायत करते रहे हैं और जब कभी कोई खराब पालिसी भी गवर्नमेंट ने परसू की (चलाई) उसको भी उन्होंने ठीक समझा। नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट हुआ और इस पैक्ट के अच्छे नतीजे निकल। हिन्दुओं का हिन्दुस्तान में आना कम हुआ। लेकिन आज फिर रुख पल्टा है। ऐसे हालात में तमाम लोग नान-प्लस (किंकर्तव्यविमूढ़) हो रहे हैं। कुछ लोग यह समझते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट की जो पालिसी है यह एपीज़मेंट की पालिसी तो नहीं है लेकिन उसको अपनी पालिसी में कामयाबी नहीं मिल रही हैं। जो लोग आ रहे हैं उनकी तादाद बढ़ती ही जा रही है। एक लाख से दो लाख, दो लाख से तीन लाख, तीन लाख से चार लाख, इस तरह से आने वालों की तादाद बढ़ती ही जा रही है।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह समस्या एक गम्भीर समस्या है और इस मामले पर पिछले दो तीन सालों में काफी बातें भी कही गई हैं। खास तौर पर जब सरदार पटेल जिनको भारत का लोह पुरुष कहते है, ज़िंदा थे उन्होंने उस वक्त एक सजेशन (सुझाव) पेश किया था कि अगर एक्सोडस (सामूहिक निष्क्रमण) जारी रहे तो यह मुनासिब होगा अगर हम पाकिस्तान से उसके मुल्क का एक हिस्सा मांगें और वह भारत के हवाले कर दे ताकि इन लोगों को बसाया जा सके। इस पर सारे पाकिस्तान में हल्ला मच गाया कि सरदार पटेल ने क्या कह दिया। यह कहा गया कि हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान को ग्रेब करना चाहता है, उसको हड़प करना चाहता है। यही आवाज़ चारों ओर से उठने लग गई। इसके बाद एक्सचेंज आफ पापुलेशन (आबादी के विनिमय) की बात हुई। यह कहा गया कि हिन्दू उधर से इधर आ जाएं और मुसलमान इधर से उधर चले जायें। पहले पहल जिन्ना साहब ने ही इस किस्म की बात कही थी। लेकिन हम इस देश की सैकुलर पालिसी के कारण उसको ना मुनासिब समझते थे। हम नहीं चाहते थे कि इस पर अमल किया जाए। आखिरकार नेहरूजी की कोशिशों से नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट (करार) हुआ लेकिन नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्टके मुताल्लिक हिन्दुस्तान ने क्या रवैया रखा और पाकिस्तान ने क्या रवैया रखा यह आपके सामने है। पहली बात तो देखने की यह है कि यहां पर और पाकिस्तान में मैजारिटी ने माइनारीटि के साथ कैसा सलूक किया। हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट ने उन तमाम मुसलमानों को जो यहां आये मकान दिये, लोन्स दिये और ग्रांट्स (अनुदान) दीं। उन मुसलमानों को भी जो यहां से चले गये थे और फिर वापस आये यहां की सरकार ने लोन्स दिये और ग्रांट्स दीं। हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट ने हिन्दुस्तान से इवेक्वी ला (निष्क्राम्य विधि) को भी खत्म कर दिया। हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट ने कोशिश की उस पैक्ट पर इन लैटर (शब्दानुसार) और इन स्पिरिट (भावानुसार) अमल करे। लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने क्या किया? वहां आज भी इवेक्वी ला मौजूद है। माइनारीटिज वहां से निकल रही हैं आज उनकी संख्या बढ़ती जाती है इससे बढ़कर पाकिस्तान के नेहरु-लियाकत पैक्ट को तोड़ने का क्या प्रूफ पाजिटिव (स्पष्ट प्रमाण) हो सकता है। जहां तक पाकिस्तान का ताल्लुक है नेहरू–लियाकत पैक्ट एक हवाई चीज हो कर रह गया है। इससे बढ़कर एक चीज और हुई है और वह यह कि इस महीने की २३ तारीख को पाकिस्तान को इस्लामिक स्टेट बनाने का ऐलान कर दिया गया है। इससे आप समझ सकते है कि नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट पर वहां क्या अमल होगा।

इन हालात में हमारे सामने यह सवाल आता है कि हमारी क्या पालिसी हो। जब हालात चल रहे थे तो राजा गज़नफ़र अली खां साहब ने कहा कि उनको अफसोस है कि लाखों हिन्दु पाकिस्तान से चले आ रहे हैं और इसको रोकने के लिए उन्होंने यह तजवीज़ बतलायी कि पाकिस्तान का बार्डर, (सीमान्त) सील कर दिया जाये। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने उनको जवाब दिया कि हम तो बार्डर सील कर दें लेकिन अगर आप वहां अच्छे हालात पैदा करें तो पाकिस्तान बार्डर अपने आप सील हो जायेगा। लेकिन आपको यह मानना पड़ेगा कि अगर यह कहा जाये कि पाकिस्तान के अन्दर कोई ऐसा आदमी नहीं है जो कि हिन्दुओं को वहां रखना चाहता हो तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह गलत बात होगी। हम देख रहे है कि ईस्ट बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर हिन्दुओं से अपील कर रहे हैं कि यहां ठहरो। वे मुसलमानों से भी अपील कर रहे हैं। आज जो इस्लामिक स्टेट बनी है उसका यह एक्सप्लेनेशन (उत्तर) दिया जाता है कि वह एक लिबरल स्टेट होगी वह एक टालरेंट (सहनशील) स्टेट होगी। तो ऐसे हालात में हम क्या पालिसी अख्तियार करें इस बारे में मैं कुछ सजेशन्स (सुझाव) देना चाहता हूं।

सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस वक्त पाकिस्तान ने अपने आपको एक इस्लामिक स्टेट डिक्लेअर (घोषित) किया है। हमें उनको मौका देना चाहिए कि वे अपने नये नक्शे पर अपने दावे के मुताबिक अमल कर सकें। वह कहते हैं कि वह माईनारिटीज को वहां रख कर उनके साथ अच्छा सलूक करना चाहते हैं। हमें उनको साल भर या छः महीने का मौका देना चाहिए कि वे ऐसा कर सकें।

श्री धुलेकर (जिला झांसी दक्षिण): छः महीने में वे सब को यहां भेज देंगे।

लाला अचित राम: पिछले ६ साल के अन्दर इतने आदमी आये उनको हमने बरदाश्त किया। छः महीने में ज्यादा से ज्यादा तीन चार लाख और आवेंगे। उसके लिए भी हमको तैयार रहना चाहिए।

श्री धुलेकर: वे तो सब को यहां भेज देंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. That difference would not be resolved there above.

लाला अचित राम: मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि इस वक्त जो नई स्टेट के अलमबरदार हैं वह हैं वहां के प्राइम मिनिस्टर मुहम्मद अली साहब। मैं कहूंगा कि जो कलकत्ते में हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के नुमायन्दों के दरम्यान जो टाक्स (बातचीत) होगी वहां यह तजवीज रखी जाये कि आपने जो नई स्टेट बनायी है तो आप देखें कि यह इस्लाम के उसूलों के मुताबिक चलती है। तो पहली बात आज पाकिस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर को अपने जिम्मे यह लेनी चाहिए कि वे माइनारिटीज के पोर्टफोलियो (विभाग) को अपने पास रखें और यह देखें कि माइनारिटीज के साथ कैसा सलूक किया जाता है।

दूसरी बात मैं गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आजकल जो हालात सामने हैं उनकी ग्रेविटी (गंभीरता) को देखते हुए गवर्नमेंट यहां के मुसलमानों को बतलावे कि इनके कितने जबरदस्त नतायज हो सकते हैं। जो मुसलमान कि यह समझते हैं कि इन हालात के रिएक्शन्स (प्रतिक्रियायें) इम्पलीकेशन्स परिणाम और इनके नुकसानात बहुत जबरदस्त होने वाले हैं वे अपनी खिदमात पेश करें और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया उनके लीडरों में से १२ आदमियों का एक पैनल (सूची) बनावे और इस पैनल को गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया पाकिस्तान के पास भेजे और इस पैनल में से पाकिस्तान की सरकार कोई दो आदमी चुन ले जिनको ईस्ट बंगाल में भेजा जाये जो वहां जाकर मुसलमानों को यह बतलायें कि इस एक्सोडस के क्या नतीजे हो सकते हैं। अगर वह चाहते हैं कि इस्लाम का नाम ऊंचा हो तो उनको ऐसी कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान में हिन्दु और मुसलमान साथ साथ रह सकें। इस काम में डा०खान साहिब और राजा गजनफ्फर अली खां साहब की भी मदद ली जाये। मैं कहता हूं कि अगर पाकिस्तान के लोग चाहें तो इस सवाल का हल निकल सकता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर इस मसले को हल करने के लिए अगले छः महीने या एक साल ईस्ट बंगाल में गुजारें ताकि इस्लाम का नाम दुनिया में ऊंचा हो। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि आचार्य विनोबा भावे की खिदमात भी हासिल की जायें। वे इस सवाल के बारे में कभी कभी बयान देते हैं। उनको भी इसे अपने तरीके पर हल करने का मौका दिया जाये। यह तजर्बा छः महीने या, ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक साल तक चलाया जाये। मैं समझता हूं कि इसका असर होगा। लेकिन अगर ६ महीने या साल भर बाद यह तजर्बा कामयाब नहीं हुआ तो फिर उसके बाद क्या करना चाहिए इसके मुताल्लिक मैं आपको ६ सजेशन्स (सुझाव) देता हूं। मैं आपसे दरखास्त करता हूं कि आप इन पर गौर कीजिये। ये तजावीज ऐसी हैं कि अगर इनके मुताबिक हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट और पाकिस्तान की गवर्नमेंट मिल कर काम करेंगी तो कामयाबी हो सकती है। हम इस बात को मान कर चलते हैं कि पाकिस्तान चाहता है कि वहां हिन्दु रहें और दुनिया में इस्लाम का सिर ऊंचा हो और हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के ताल्लुकात अच्छे हों। अभी हाल में हमको मालूम हुआ है कि जो पिछले दिनों पंजाब के बार्डर पर इंसीडेंट्स (दुर्घटनाये) हुए थे उनके बारे में दोनों तरफ के पुलिस के अफसरान ने समझोता कर लिया है कि हम दोनों तरफ के बार्डरों की हिफाजत करेंगे। हो सकता है कि कहीं कहीं कुछ गलतियां हो गई हो लेकिन मैं यह नहीं समझता कि पाकिस्तान की गवर्नमेंट की यह पालिसी है कि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ लड़ाई की जाये इस वास्ते मैं कुछ तजावीज आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं ताकि जो ज्वाइंट कानफरेंस (संयुक्त सम्मेलन) हो उसके सामने वे पेश की जायें।

[लाला अचितराम]

मेरी पहली तजवीज यह है कि अगर साल या छः महीने के तजर्बे के बाद भी यह एक्सोडस बन्द नहीं होता तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों की सरकारें राजा गजनफ़र अली साहब की तजवीज़ को अमल में लाने का फैसला करें यानी पाकिस्तान का बार्डर सील करदें और किसी को इधर आने की इजाजत न दी जाये। जब देश का बटवारा हुआ था उस वक्त यह फैसला हुआ था मुल्क के उस हिस्से के अन्दर जिसे हिन्दुस्तान कहा जायेगा ३२ करोड़ आदमी रहेंगे और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार उनको फीड (पालन) करेगी और उनका इन्तिजाम करेगी और मुल्क के उस हिस्से में जिसें पाकिस्तान कहा जायेगा सात करोड हिन्दु और मुसलमान रहेंगे उनकी रक्षा पाकिस्तान की सरकार करेगी। अगर आज उस फैसले के मुताबिक काम नहीं होता तो हम उसके खिलाफ जाते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि अगर उस मुआहिदे (निर्णय) को पूरा करने का और कोई रास्ता नहीं दिखता तो हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की गवर्नमेंट मिलकर अपने अपने बार्डर को सील कर दें। दूसरा सुझाव मेरा यह है कि बार्डर से ५० मील या १०० मील के फ़ासले पर अगर जरूरत महसूस करें क्योंकि अभी वहां से हिन्दु निकल कर आ रहे हैं तो वहां पर रिहैब्लिटेशन (पुनर्वास) कैम्प्स क़ायम कर दिये जाये ताकि इधर लोग प्रवेश न कर सकें, इनफिलट्रेशन को रोकने के वास्ते बार्डर पर ५० मील या १०० मील के फ़ासले पर इस तरह के कैम्पस खोल दिये जाये.....

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा (सीकर) : उन हिन्दुओं को वहीं पर खत्म कर दो।

लाला अचित राम : आप सुनिये तो जरा, आपकी बारी भी बोलने की आयेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अगर मुझे सुनायें, तो बेहतर होगा, मैं बड़े शौक से उनकी बातों को सुन रहा हूं।

लाला अचित राम : जब दूसरे मेम्बर बीच में इस तरह टोक देते हैं तो उनकी बात की तरफ़ ध्यान चला जाता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनकी पर्वाह मत करें।

लाला अचित राम : मैं यह कह रहा था कि वहां पर बार्डर पर ५० और १०० मील के फासले पर रिहैब्लिटेशन कैम्प्स स्टार्ट (शुरु) किये जायें और हिन्दु वहां से आयें वह वहीं पर रहें।

तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि उन कैम्पों की हिफ़ाजत के लिए काम करने के लिए वहां एक नान-आफ़िश्यल (गैर-सरकारी) बोर्ड बनाया जाये जिसमें कि वहां की नान-आफ़िश्यल पार्टीज के नुमायन्दे रक्खे जायें। उस बोर्ड के अन्दर पाकिस्तान नेशनल कांग्रेस के नुमायन्दे हों, युनाइटेड फ्रंट के नुमायन्दे हों और दूसरी ओर नानआफ़िश्यल पार्टीज के नुमायन्दे हों और यह बोर्ड उन कैम्पों की हिफाजत करे।

चौथा सुझाव मेरा यह है कि उन कैम्पों पर जो खर्चा आये उसका निस्फ (आधा) हिस्सा हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट आफ़र करे। हमारी गवर्नमेंट यहां पर भी रेफ्यूजीज के ऊपर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करती है तो मैं समझता हूं कि वहां पर उन कैम्पों में होने वाले खर्चे का आधा भार उठाने के लिये भी उसको तैयार रहना चाहिये।

पांचवा सजैश्शन यह है कि पाकिस्तान के अन्दर सिचुएशन (स्थिति) का रिव्यू (पुनरीक्षण) करने के लिये एक बोर्ड बनाया जाये जिसके अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान के नुमायन्दे भी हों और पाकिस्तान के नुमायन्दे भी हों और इनके अलावा जो कामनवेल्थ कंट्रीज (देश) हैं, जैसे कैनाडा, न्यूजीलैंड आदि देश उन देशों, के नुमायन्दे भी इस बोर्ड के मेम्बर हों और वह नुमायन्दे (प्रतिनिधि) कैम्पों के अन्दर रहें और वह लगातार वहां पर रहें और वह बोर्ड हर तीसरे महीने हालात रिव्यू करने के लिये मिला करे और इस बोर्ड की मीटिंग्स में तजवीजें पास की जाये, इसके अन्दर कामनवेल्थ कंट्रीज (राष्ट्रमंडल के देशों) के नुमायन्दों के साथ बैठ कर या उन मुल्कों के नुमायन्दों के साथ भी बैठ कर जिनकी कि मेंबरी के सम्बन्ध में हम दोनों में आपस में इत्तिफ़ाक हो जायें, वहां आपस में मिल कर तजवीजें पास करें कि किस तरह काम ठीक तौर पर चलाया जा सकता है। वह बोर्ड देखे कि जो हिन्दु रेफ्यूजीज लोग आये हैं उनको कैसे बसाया जाये और साथ ही वह यह भी देखे कि कैसे पाकिस्तान में सिक्योरिटी (सुरक्षा) के हालात पैदा किये जायें और साथ ही बात यह है कि इस बात की भी उनकी जिम्मेदारी हो कि जो हिन्दू नेहरू-लियाक़त पैक्ट के बाद वहां से हिन्दुस्तान में आये हैं, उनको पाकिस्तान में बसाया जावे। मैं इस पैक्ट के पहले की बात नहीं कहत

उनके रिहैब्लिटेशन के वास्ते वहां पर स्कीमें (योजनायें) तैयार की जायें। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इस तरीके पर चला जाये और अगर वाकई पाकिस्तान चाहता है कि वह मजबूत हो और वह कामयाब हो और उसका नाम ऊंचा हो और इस्लाम का नाम ऊंचा हो, तो जो बातें मने अर्ज की हैं उन पर अमल किया जाना चाहिए और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि यकीनी तौर पर एक वर्ल्ड ओपीनियन (विश्व की राय) बन जायेगी और ऐसे हालत पैदा हो जायेंगे जो कि पाकिस्तान को और हमको कामयाबी के रास्ते पर ले जाने वाले होंगे।

इसके अलावा एक सजैश्शन (सुझाव) मैं और देना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि यहां इस पार्लियामेंट में तमाम हिन्दुस्तान भर के नुमायन्दे बैठे हुए हैं और उनका भी फ़र्ज है कि आज के जो परेशानकुन हालात हो रहे हैं उनको ठीक करने में अपना पार्ट अदा करें और मैं आपसे अर्ज करता हूं कि आपका फ़र्ज है कि आप एक ऐसी आल इंडिया ईस्ट बंगाल रेफ़यूजीज एक्सोडस एंड रिहैब्लिटेशन असोसियेशन बनायें जिसका कि फ़र्ज लोगों को असली हालात से वाकफ़ियत पैदा कराना हो और यह असोसियेशन यहां हिन्दुस्तान में, पाकिस्तान में और दूसरे जो और कामनवेल्थ कंट्रीज हैं वहां के लोगों की असली हालात से आगाह करें और इस मसले को हल करने के लिये अपने सुझाव दें और उनका सहयोग भी अपनी तजवीजों के लिए हासिल करने की कोशिश करें और मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगर हम इन लाइंस पर चलेंगे तो हमें आगे बढ़ने का रास्ता मिल जायेगा। मैं इतनी बात कह करके खत्म करता हूं।

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: This is the tenth year of what I would like to call Nehruism in international affairs, and by the time the Prime Minister comes again before this House with the Demands on the basis of which this debate is now being run, we will be in the second decade of India's foreign policy under Prime Minister Nehru, with the result that the time has come for some sort of assessment in brief of the strength and weaknesses of the foreign policy of this country is attempted in this forum.

I remember the instructions given to the Indian delegation to the first session of the United Nations, because I happened to be a member of that delegation in a small way, and that, of course, was for undivided India. From September, 1946 to date the policy adopted by this country in the realm of international affairs has been described in various ways, and recalling the instructions given in those days—I hope I am not betraying any official secrets, —we began with not ganging up with any particular *bloc* of powers. Then we began to articulate the principles of neutrality. Later on it became a question of Panch Sheela. In fact, I was attracted to a phrase coined recently by one of the foreign papers where they describe the policy of the Prime Minister of this country, which is certainly the policy of this country and I am prepared to accept it despite minor points of disagreement, as "Nehrutrality". It is not my coining. I am quoting a sort of description given to convey to the World the point that here in this country we have a Prime Minister who happens to be the External Affairs Minister also, the shaper of the foreign policies of this country which, I am sure, are accepted by and large by every political persuasion in our midst.

Looking back now ten years, at the time when the first Indian delegation went out to the first United Nations General Assembly, I could say that it was a tremendous impression India has made by her debut in world politics, and a lesser man than Nehru could not have given any such importance to a delegation from this country to a forum of the international community.

In the early days it was a question of, shall we say, bewilderment on the part of the world powers belonging to either side of the cold war curtain, and later on it became one of deep anxiety, and now I should say there is a definite strain of hostility towards India's foreign policy in certain camps. In other words, if the history of India's foreign policy comes to be written, as far as this decade of our national existence under Prime Minister Nehru's guidance in the external affairs realm is concerned, it will be said that thanks to the policy we have pursued we have now to reckon with, shall we say, the dividends which are just coming in course of payment. And what are these dividends? The SEATO pact, the American-Pakistan military alliance, the M.E.D.O., and now the Baghdad Pact. I think contemporary history will certainly give it as the verdict that as a result of the deliberate foreign policy we have pursued during the past ten

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years, however, much the principles animating it are unexceptionable, we are now face to face with resistance, resistance of a type whose consequences cannot be forestalled easily at the present moment.

Shri Velayudhan: Is it due to our policy?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Yes.

A little while ago, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon who is one of the principal instruments in the hands of the Prime Minister for the, shall we say, explicit enunciation of our foreign policy, spoke of an attempt to encircle this country. A few days ago the Prime Minister himself told us in this House about the emergency which is now immanent in the present international situation as enveloping this country. The House will bear with me when I say that we are now face to face with the dividends. I am not here to condemn the foreign policy pursued so far by the Prime Minister for which I think in my own way, having opened at least four out of the twelve debates we have held so far in the sphere of external affairs. I have given complete support, but I say that the time has come when we have got to come face to face with these dividends.

The Prime Minister's statement last week in this House spotlighted many a national and international problem, and very naturally within the ambit of the debate we are having today it will not be possible for me to examine every issue, but briefly I would like to address myself to our position in the Commonwealth of Nations and later on devote a little time to the problem of Goa. It is true that the Government of India have drawn the attention of the Commonwealth countries which were signatories to the Karachi resolution of the SEATO. Powers, especially the Karachi resolution in relation to Kashmir. But I ask : Have we notified to the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth Powers of the fact whether in these nine years in particular of our freedom—going back to Partition proper and then after the Republic in particular—we were given one single token of abiding friendship by any of these countries which belonged to the Commonwealth? Of course, the Prime Minister said the other day, when Lord Mountbatten came here, that never before in the history of Indo-British relations was there a greater felicity than there is today. But these are statements which can only do credit to a postprandial occasion.

Now, the United Kingdom and Australia—I only mention two members of the Commonwealth—have endorsed this Karachi resolution of the Baghdad Powers on Kashmir.

Let us take the classic case of South Africa which is still a co-member with us of the Commonwealth. After ten years of fighting—or more perhaps, for it goes back to the time of Lord Wavell, when the first sanctions were imposed, that is long before the Prime Minister became Vice-president of the Executive Council of undivided India—what is happening there? There is a war of attrition there.

Take Ceylon, our small neighbour. We are unable to deal with Ceylon proper within the ambit of the Commonwealth relations.

And, of course, we have the case of Pakistan. It is a case *par excellence* illustrating the point I am trying to make, namely that after ten years of existence so to speak within the ambit of the Commonwealth of nations, the dividends are facing us to such an extent that the time has come when we have to re-evaluate our position inside the Commonwealth of nations. In other words, with this mounting continuous hostility from almost every country which belongs to the Commonwealth of nations, the question faces this country whether we should continue our membership. I do not belong to that school of people who will cut their noses to spite their faces. I am not smitten by any phobia,—I assure the House. But I do say that with this roster mounting up day by day and minute by minute, with hostility and obstruction from every corner, including the latest position of Britain giving warships to, shall we say, strengthen the striking power of our neighbouring country, Pakistan, the time has come when we have got to re-evaluate our membership of the Commonwealth of nations.

The Prime Minister is going to London very soon to attend the Prime Ministers' conference. Times out of number of us have asked him in this House and outside, as for example, in the informal consultative committee on foreign affairs of which you

were a distinguished member, the question. The point is that we cannot discuss South African question inside the Commonwealth of nations in the Prime Minister's conference. Apparently we cannot discuss anything specific and yet we belong to the Commonwealth of nations, while the United Nations is still there where members of the Commonwealth are also members in their own right. I hope the Prime Minister would consider that the time has come when instead of functioning within this loose framework of what is called the Commonwealth of nations, something definite is laid down as to what exactly are our rights inside the Commonwealth, at present we are not even in a position to submit items for agenda; we cannot call our fellow-members of the Commonwealth of nation to discuss with us points of difference, for example. Surely, it cannot be a forum for discussing airy nothings. I repeat that I am not smitten by any phobia. I have no 'ism' to pursue when I make this proposition. But I do say with all the sense of responsibility that I can command that after ten years of experience with these pin-pricks, and not only pin-pricks, but definite acts of unfriendliness mounting up, the time has come when we review our position as regards our membership inside the Commonwealth of nations.

Taking this question into consideration from another angle, I declare that *Panch Sheela* and adequate defence can co-exist. I regret to say that while the Americans on the one side and the British on the other are, to repeat what I said earlier, trying to strengthen the striking power of our neighbouring country, our position was that we could not spend Rs. 18 crores according to the revised budget estimates of the current year. We quite understand it. I am not for an armaments race. I have no zeal for a Zaharoff, so to speak, for people trying to indulge in gun-running, selling guns to both the parties and making profits. The point I am trying to draw the attention of the House to is that on the Partition day, our land Army was a superior one compared to that of Pakistan, and our Air Force was infinitely superior to theirs. But today it is the reverse of the picture. It is the reverse of the picture, because we were unable, according to the revised estimates of the current financial year, to spend the sum of Rs. 18 crores which was earmarked for defence. I do say that there will not be one single individual in this country, to whatever political pursuasion he may belong, who will not assist the Prime Minister in strengthening our defences.

Here, I would like to ask one question. Did the Soviet Union offer us jet planes, that is, military jets, in considerable numbers? And is it a fact that we could not accept the offer because we could not send our men across to Moscow and bring them here? I do not belong to any lobby, either American or the Communist. I am sure the House will concede me that point.

My point is that we are unable even to forge ahead because up to the moment our conventional weapons have been obtained from certain sources, from what I would like to call traditional sources of the West. We are unable to get out of that difficulty or the habit so to speak and get weapons from elsewhere, of course, on payment, for we are not going to depend on the charity of any foreign countries to give us the equipment which we urgently need for replenishing our obsolete defence system.

But I do say this on this particular question of foreign policy that after ten years the time has come to exercise our minds on this question and see that our defences are commensurate with what all we are attempting to do in the international sphere today.

Having said this, I would like to say a few words on the question of Goa. The House would recall that on the last occasion when we debated this question, I had to impose a sort of self-denying ordinance on myself, and I did not speak on that occasion, even though I had opened earlier the debate on Goa. I regret to say that today we are faced with a complete stalemate on the Goa front. The Dulles-Cunha statement has been before this country, and the documentation which has been made available to this House a few days ago not only as regards the Dulles-Cunha Statement but also our protests and the replies of the Government of India and their replies thereto, clearly show we are exactly where we were about the 15th of August last year.

Meanwhile, on the small question of Dadra and Nager Haveli, we are now dragged before the International Court.

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Here, I would like to ask one question. Was there any special elucidation given by Mr. John Foster Dulles to the Prime Minister in his recent talks with him in Delhi on this Goa question, apart from what is published in the official documentation released to the country? I believe the House will be very much interested in an answer. Is it on the cards—I am not syllogistically speaking—that when the Prime Minister goes to Washington and meets President Eisenhower, he will take up this question again in order that a solution of an enduring and an honourable character can be arrived at?

Having said this, I would like to make one other observation. I regret to say that our policy of approach on this Goa question to all the friendly countries in the world, particularly in the west, has failed. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd came over here; one of the highest spokesmen of the French Government has come here; of course, Mr. Dulles has come here; and so many other people have been here recently. Have they said anything to ease this Goa question and to assist us? I would like to go on record with the statement that our diplomacy as far as this Goa question is concerned, particularly in relation to Western Powers, has completely failed. On the contrary, things are getting rather difficult for us, as far as this Goa, Diu and Daman problem is concerned.

I am here to say that a lesser man than the Prime Minister would have faltered on the 17th August last year when the whole country rose in anger, spontaneously, against the inaction of the Government of India when the brutalities across the border on the 15th August were being carried through. Some of us who were connected with this movement then felt the Prime Minister's personal resistance to a national stampede was perhaps the high water-mark of his popularity. A lesser man would have collapsed in the face of the spontaneous revolt, so to speak, of the people of this country at the inaction of the Government in dealing with the barbarities inflicted by the Portuguese Government on the people of Goa on the 15th August last year.

Having said this, let me ask: where are we today? Times out of number, the Prime Minister told the country that there are other methods being pursued. What are those other methods? I put this question for one specific reason, because very soon in the coming few days, on the 18th April, Gadre Guruji and his associates are going to launch their satyagraha again into Goa. After the Prime Minister's resistance of the 17th August last year to the popular demand of the people, the choice was one of offering satyagraha against our own army which had since then sealed off the Goa border. And tomorrow again the same situation has got to be faced. I would ask, what are the other methods sought to be employed so far by the Government?

I am told that we have completely sealed off the Goa border. I will tell something which will certainly impress the House. Two days ago—exactly 48 hours ago today—I got a letter with the date-mark, Mapuca, in Goa. The post is coming through. I was surprised; I almost collapsed under the weight of this particular incident. That is, the underground movement was able to put across letters through the direct post. I have preserved the markings, and of course I was rather taken in by the appeal made by the freedom movement of Goa for an all-out fight. Where is the sealing off of the border? From inside Goa, letters are coming to us.

Then what about economic sanctions? I regret to say that even today there is contraband passing from either side of the border. Our arrangements are still not complete. I want to draw the attention of the House to a particular point. Food supplies—very valuable supplies—were coming from Pakistan, Aden and other places, and are now being transhipped to Goa—the food which we sent to these countries. Pakistan has become an advance base of the Portuguese Government as far as Goa, Daman and Diu are concerned. I have no time to go into details. But I would say that even the United Kingdom is today supplying aeroplanes, and there is a direct flight arranged by the Portuguese Government from Lisban to Karachi to Diu, Daman and Goa. Everyday, the airfields and landing grounds are being extended in these small enclaves of the Portuguese.

Today evidence is accumulating that the resistance movement inside Goa is making tremendous progress. The flower of the people of Goa belonging to all communities, including boys and girls, are now indulging in direct opposition—armed opposition, so to speak to the Portuguese colonial government, whereas we on this side are keeping quiet. How long are we going

to allow these valiant fighters inside Goa to be crushed under? How long is the stalement to continue ?

A short while ago reference was made to Shri T. K. Chaudhuri. There are dozens and dozens of people, both Indians and Goanese, who are now rotting in the jails of Portugal. What is to be their fate? When are those other methods which the Prime Minister has promised the nation repeatedly, going to be adopted?

The Goa issue is a non-party issue. The Goa issue is an issue which involves the final phase of our national freedom fight. It is on this issue—I repeat—that our approaches to the West have not produced the results they should have produced. If there is anything wrong so far in our approaches, we should rectify those mistakes and pursue a policy which will give results.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): Sir, The exodus from East Bengal today has assumed alarming proportions. It is more alarming than it was during and after the tragedy of 1950. One can understand people fleeing when there is loot, arson, attack on property and life, but that at a moment when there is no large-scale loot, arson or danger to life, so many thousands of them should be coming away, leaving their hearths and homes—people who were rooted to the soil, the cultivating class—is a matter of grave concern to us.

The Prime Ministers of the two countries entered into an agreement and tried to deal with the situation as it stood in 1950. We found that there was some salutary effect produced by that agreement. Although there was some difference of opinion as to how far that effect would be lasting, we had no doubt that for that moment, the best thing that could be done,—in the language of the Prime Minister, the 'healing balm' that could be offered—was the agreement. We welcomed it.

After the lapse of five years, if today we find that the stream is going on, people in thousands are coming and day by day the number is going up, it becomes a matter of alarm and concern of the gravest magnitude, and the whole of India has to think what steps should be taken. There is a feeling in this country that we should be prepared to receive the 80 or 90 lakhs of Hindus who are left in Pakistan. I should think—and I agree with my hon. friend, Lala Achint Ram—that the exodus of such a vast population into this country would be worse than an aggression by Pakistan. But the condition is heading towards that.

In recent times, we have heard of conferences. In Pakistan, sometime ago the Chief Minister of East Bengal invited the leaders of the minority community to find out ways and means of tackling the situation. We hear that the Foreign Minister of Pakistan would shortly be coming over to India to have a conference about this matter. Sometime back, there was a tour of a Minister of India and a Minister of Pakistan to assure the minority community that their grievances would be properly redressed. We find that in spite of all these assurances, in spite of all these attempts, people have not been reassured. Their faith has been shaken to such an extent that in spite of conferences, in spite of these assurances by responsible people and direct approach to them, they have not been able to find consolation and they have not been able to reconcile themselves to the fact that they would be able to live in Pakistan like any other citizen of that country. Even if we admit that the people at the head mean well, we do not find it permeating to the lowest level, the level of of the people in general, to the level of the officials who have to deal with the people in the villages. When a cultivator finds that his produce, the fruit of his labour is taken away by his neighbour he goes to the nearest police station—sometimes he has not the courage to go there—but when he finds that his grievances are not redressed, he is in utter despair. If he finds that there is scarcity of food and some relief is distributed but discrimination is made between Muslims and non-Muslims, then he thinks his fate is sealed. This sort of discrimination, this utter helplessness and despair, is at the root of the exodus that we find today.

What is coming out in the Pakistan Press from day to day has been described by the Prime Minister this morning. He said that there is a concentrated venom and invective in the Pakistan Press. This is about India; this is about our leaders and this is all about our policy and our relations with Pakistan. I will read a few lines from a mofussil paper, a daily called AJAN published from Chittagong. It is a Bengali daily and in its issue of the 8th February, an

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›peal to Pakistani brothers by the rganising Secretary of the East Pakis-n Muslim Workers' Convention is ıblished. This is a long appeal. I will ad only a few lines—an English ren-:ring of it.

"It is the Hindus who are sworn enemies of Pakistan. They are trying very cleverly to bring about the ruin of Pakistan by every possible means. The Hindus have no loyalty to Pakistan. They had none and they will never have any. The allegiance of the Hindus who are living in Pakistan now is with Hindustan and they rejoice at the downfall of Pakistan and the uplift of Hindustan and it is their aim to acquire permanent property in Hindustan by the earnings in Pakistan."

Then, it goes to say :

"The Babus"—that is the Hindus—"have stayed behind here to to exploit Pakistan and then smuggle money to Hindustan. You will see that when two Hindus come together how they revel at the condemnation of Pakistan and the praise of Hindustan and how they conspire to do harm to Pakistan."

Then, it says :

"It is a matter of gratification that West Pakistan has been well-nigh denuded of Hindus but the rule is only about the condition of East Pakistan. The only object of the Hindus who are communists and idolators"—Hindus are communists and idolators—is to undermine the great possibilities of renaissance of Islam in this land of Pakistan."

The appeal ends with a call to Mus-ı brothers to unite to save Pakistan ›m these Hindus.

These are the kinds of things that : coming out in the Press there. This a mofussil paper and generally the ıders are of those localities. When :y read these things, they cannot but :l an amount of fear and despair which very deep-rooted and which it is :y difficult to dispel.

We, from this side, have made some ers from time to time. We consider : Prime Ministers' agreement a sacred :ument. It has been implemented in s part of the country with all seriousıs but we have reasons to complain that the terms thereof have not been observed by the other side. At that time we found that many oppressive actions against the minorities were committed and we could not prevail upon Pakistan to desist from them. We thought that when time passed and the stress and strain of that time—in 1950—were over, we will find better conditions. But what do we find today? A sample of that I have already given. I will read a few lines from a letter which has been published in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* the other day.

"The famous places of worship that were occupied or taken possession of have been returned to the Hindus and they are not able to offer prayers or worship in those temples. The zamindari properties that have been acquired included many places of worship, what we call *devottar* properties. The Hindu employees have all been dismissed and the temples are in a dilapidating condition and no worship can be held in those places."

3 P.M.

In every place, that letter says, such as Natore, Rajshahi, Mymensingh and Rangpur, properties worth lakhs have been acquired by Government without paying a single pie as compensation. There were *debottar* properties and Hindu temples, but no worship is being held there and all Hindu employees have been dismissed. It may be noted here that the Muslim properties are still intact to a large extent. Ninety-nine per cent of the owners of petrol and kerosene depots in December, 1947 were Hindus, but today ninety-nine per cent of them have been replaced by Muslims, who have been given licences. The oppression under the sales-tax and income-tax compelled the Hindu merchants and traders to close down. Hundreds of Hindu houses all over Pakistan have been requisitioned by the Pakistan authorities but the owners have not been given a single pie as rent or compensation. Besides, hundreds of Hindu houses have been forcibly occupied by Muslims in every town in Pakistan without paying any rent. There were no remedies to be found from the authorities. Some time back there was an offer from our side that certain things should be done to ease the situation. I read what appears in

the report of the Ministry of Rehabilitations, but no result has come from our offer. We mentioned many things —easier communication between East Pakistan and adjoining Indian States; the relaxation of travel restrictions, facilities for remittance of money from East Pakistan to India; exchange of cultural missions including sports teams etc., proper facilities for trade, employment, education, etc., for the minority community in East Pakistan; restoration of their arms licences and de-requisitioning of their houses and properties. These were some of the points that were discussed in an informal conference of the Members of Parliament, and the Members thought that if such steps could be taken, it would help in creating some amount of confidence in the minorities and they might be able to stay on there. Some remedies were suggested in the face of the great tragedy of 1950. There was a great debate and this House decided that our approach should be friendly and not hostile. There were certain suggestions which, the House thought, were not feasible. Today, our friend, Lala Achint Ram, has made some suggestions. I am not sure whether his suggestions are feasible, but this House should give its earnest consideration to those suggestions and proceed in that way. I find that the suggestions are based on a friendly attitude of this country. Although at the upper strata, the ministerial level or of leaders, there may be some realisation of the gravity of the situation, we find that that realisation has not been translated into action so far. Things cannot improve unless an atmosphere of friendliness and brotherhood is created in the rural areas where the people, who are coming away, are living, unless they find some redress for their grievances, unless they find that the authorities—even the police officials with whom they have the nearest contact—are able to protect them when their produce is looted. Do not think that he can be reassured of his position,—the poor Hindu in Pakistan—however much there may be talks of friendliness and brotherhood at the highest level. If the villagers find that some of the houses have been returned to them, that the owners have been paid rent, that some of the minorities have been taken into service, that the places of their worship have been restored to them, then they will have some amount of confidence and they will then be able to live in their homes there. We know where the disease lies, but we do not find that the remedies are being carried out today as ought to be. Pakistan should be told that if they mean business, if they want that the minorities should live in that country, sealing the border is not the remedy, if you seal the border, the result will be just what you find today because the minorities will feel that they will have to face greater repression in Pakistan. After the suggestion came from the Pakistan High Commissioner in India, we find its evil effects and there is greater flow from that part.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri B. K. Das: I will only say that whatever has been said and has been discussed must be translated into action without delay.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): Hon. Deputy-Speaker—Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate our beloved Prime Minister for dedicating a dynamic foreign policy to the cause of international peace and goodwill. It is heartening and gratifying to note that *Panch Sheela*, which is the pillar of this policy has of late found many new adherents and followers who have accepted these five lofty principles as the basis for the conduct of international relations. This has resulted in a whisper of peace in the air and a new concept of internationalism has emerged—peaceful and active co-existence. For the choice before the world today is between co-destruction and co-existence. I call upon the leaders of the world and saviours of democracy in the name of humanity to let this embittered and tortured mankind follow the path of international co-operation and friendship. In this atomic age we live in, the talk of the war has no meaning at all, for there would be no victor or vanquished in such a war.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are to be less frequent reference to notes by the hon. Member.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: What yet the fact remains that there is still a talk of war, fear of war and preparation for war. The world has more or less been divided into two hostile blocks. The armament race goes on as the two giants continue to look at each other with mutual fear and suspicion. Since fear begets fear and pact begets pact, military pacts and alliances still dominate the world scene. The latest specimens

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of such pacts are the Baghdad Pact and the South-East Asian Treaty Organisation. We cannot but take a very serious view of these developments which have threatened the peace and stability of this part of the world. The Baghdad Pact which we are given to understand, is for the preservation of independence and solidarity of the Arab states against communist aggression and internal subversion has instead defeated the very purpose for which it was created. The unity of that region has gone to pieces and the armament race is afoot.

The SEATO is yet another invasion on the area of peace and has brought the cold war to India's borders. In a recent meeting at Karachi the SEATO Council made a reference to the solution of the Kashmir dispute. This shows how for it is from being a defensive organisation. It is unfortunate that even some commonwealth countries are associated with this statement. It is, however, noted with satisfaction that the Government of India have taken a serious view of this statement and that protests have been lodged with the respective Governments, I am sure when I say that the nation is solidly behind the Prime Minister on his stand against these so-called defensive pacts, I am not only speaking for myself but for the Indian people as a whole.

India has often been accused of neutralism by the western world. It sounds pretty strange and is a baseless allegation. The Indian foreign policy is not a policy of neutrality but one of non-alignment with power blocks. India is, I am sure, less neutral in the struggle against colonialism and racialism in Africa than many of the western countries.

In the last few months, India played host to many foreign dignatories. A better understanding and appreciation of affairs of mutual concern has been the apt outcome of such visits. The earnest endeavour of the Government of India in this respect deserves our felicitations and unqualified support. The public declarations of Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev that revolution is not for import and that they fully subscribed to the doctrine of co-existence and principles of '*Panch Sheela*' have shown where we stand in relation to a country whose political ideology is different from ours. It must be made clear once again to the critics in the western camp that nothing could be farther from truth than their assumption that India's friendship for Russia means hostility towards them. The prospect of the red star shining bright over the Indian horizon has not the least brightened as a result of the success of the three-week tour of the Russian leaders. Rather the progress has been the other way.

A few days ago, we saw the inauguration of the Republic of Pakistan. I wish them well. But I regret to say that the dawn of republican era in Pakistan brought in its train a series of violations of Indian territory and resorts to unprovoked firing. The Nekowal incident and the findings of the U. N. observers are still fresh in our memory. But the Government of Pakistan is diputing the facts of the findings and disclaims responsibility on the part of its armed forces. It is indeed a strange behaviour without parallel in the annals of international morality. May I know how far the assurances of Mr. Dulles that the American arms would not be used against India cover these frequent Pakistani incursions into the Indian territory with arms supplied by the United States? Here, the dedication of Mr. Dulles which he so solemnly pledged to the cause of Indo-American friendship during his recent visit to New Delhi is on trial.

On the other hand, the influx of refugees from East Pakistan to India is assuming more serious proportions. According to Press reports some 2,000 refugees have been coming to India every day during the last month. No doubt the grave concern shown by the Government in this matter is reassuring but yet some emergent measures must be taken to stop any further deterioration of the situation.

It is a welcome development that France is winding up her empire in the North Africa by granting self-rule and independence to Morocco and Tunisia. It is also hoped that it would not be long before the aspirations and ideas of the people of war-torn Algeria are recognised by France. It is also comforting to see the constitutional progress in Malaya and Singapore which would soon join the family of sovereign, independent nations. Thus we see the

great Bandung Conference bearing fruits in fulfilling the aspirations of the African and Asian peoples. It is a matter of pride and glory for us that our Government have always been sympathetic to the nationalist movements all over the world and a moral force in the fight of the oppressed people against colonial rule and bonds of slavery. Here, permit me to record my tribute to the beloved Prime Minister who has become the champion of the cause of the oppressed living under imperialistic yoke.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Chair is not only entitled to the voice but also an occasional look up.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: It is befitting the circumstances to uphold and endorse the continued efforts of our Government in securing the People's Republic of China her rightful and legitimate place in the U. N. O. The U. S. attitude on this issue is most unhelpful and unfortunate and amounts to a complete disregard of the forces of history at work. A major portion of the human race goes unrepresented in the world organisation without China in it and such a situation cannot continue for long. China must be admitted to the UNO sooner or later—the sooner the better.

I am sorry I have to make a reference to the unhappy chapter of Portuguese colonialism in Goa in this second half of the 20th century. Goa remains a cancer in the body-politic of India and a remnant of a gone-by colonial age on the Indian soil. I admire the restraint and patience with which our Government have been seeking the peaceful solution of this thorny problem. In the context of Dulles-Cunha statement on Goa, the problem has further been complicated and the U. S. record of anti-colonialism has been compromised by this statement. Though the Dulles-Cunha statement encourages Portugal to stand against the tide of history for a little longer, I may make it clear that no such statements can change the course of history and the inevitable destiny of the people of Goa which is linked with that of the people of India.

The deliberations of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of USSR have aroused worldwide comments. Though it is not for us to endorse or censure the internal affairs and politics of a country, yet any step or move in the direction of international peace and understanding deserves attention as our Prime Minister declared the other day.

The question of re-unification of Germany still remains a problem-child for the statesmen of the world. The artificial and unnatural division of a people and a country cannot exist long. A united and independent Germany is a condition for stable and peaceful Europe.

I commend the efforts of the Government of India for the protection of mankind against the latest weapons of mass destruction—Atom and Hydrogen bombs. The new phase of the disarmament talks at London takes place under somewhat improved conditions due to exchange of correspondence between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Bulganin.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now. He has condensed more things....

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I will finish in one minute. But still much depends on the attitude of the big powers. It is my earnest plea that when the 19th International Red Cross Conference meets in New Delhi in January next, the Government of India should actively associate with all those who have been calling upon the Governments to agree among themselves on a complete prohibition of nuclear weapons in the trust areas.

With the visits of many foreign dignitaries, kings, monarchs, politicians and statesmen in the recent past, India has become a land of pilgrimage for international peace and goodwill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member has to resume his seat now.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I wish to confine my remarks only to the problem of refugees who are coming from East Bengal. I had specially requested for a debate on the subject because I consider the heavy exodus of refugees into India is creating a situation of grave concern. It is not that refugees had not been coming to India all these 8 years since partition. There has been a continuous stream of refugees all these years but it has assumed very serious proportions now. The size has

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increased to a tremendous extent. We understand that last month 57,000 refugees entered into India and this month up to the 12th of March 27,000 refugees have entered India. To my mind the size is almost as great as it was in 1947.

But, what surprises me is this. While in 1947, when the refugees were coming from West Pakistan, it was considered as a national emergency problem and the entire energies of the nation were geared to tackle this problem, somehow or other at this time this problem is not put on that level. It is being considered as a problem for West Bengal with some little help from the Centre to tackle. Why is it? Is it because the coming of refugees is like a chronic disease in our body politic and, as it happens with us, when there is a chronic disease we fail to be alarmed by the appearance. This disease, we do not realise its seriousness or is it because our Government finds itself helpless in the face of a more clever, ruthless diplomacy of Pakistan—a diplomacy which is not bothered by scruples—and hence our Government is satisfied to assume a role of helpless spectator of the terrible uprooting of humanity? I would very much like to know how long we are going to tolerate this state of affairs?

Let us try to understand this problem against its proper background. We in India agreed to the partition much against our better judgment, not because we believed in the two-nation theory but we agreed in order to get peace, in order to secure protection for the minorities in the two areas.

Now what has happened? I am reminded of an incident when Mahatma Gandhi was living. When this problem was being discussed before the partition had taken place—and we, some of us, were talking—he said: "Why do you want partition? Do you want partition...." in Hindi he said:

'आप समझते हैं आपको शान्ति मिलेगी, शान्ति नहीं मिलेगी'

Today his words sound to me as prophetic. In these 8 years we have had really no peace. We have had no real peace with the neighbouring State in the true sense. It has been a continuous tension between Pakistan and India in all these 8 years. Unfortunately, Pakistan's policy all these years has been one of creating trouble for India in different ways. There is always the Kashmir problem, a permanent standby to be raked up for fomenting trouble whenever it is necessary. Then there are the border violations, a number of them, since partition and every time they have the temerity, and the impudence to try to put the blame on India. Then, Pakistan has always followed a policy of giving support in the international field to anything that would injure India's interests. I do not want to refer to any big things like the SEATO Council and others, I would only refer to a small thing which only shows the meanness to which a country can descend. When we were carrying on satyagraha against Goa, who should go and support Goa? It is Pakistan. It is most surprising a country which was a colonial country, which had arisen after slavery for so many years, which has gained its independence after slavery for many years, that country should go and support Goa. I cannot think of anything worse than that. And, last of all there is the systematic expulsion of Hindu minorities. Why? To harass India and to upset India's economy.

During the last few weeks Pakistan has been very active in all these things. They have utilised the meeting of the SEATO Council in Karachi to rake the Kashmir issue to the detriment of India's interest. There is great apprehension in India as to the utilisation of the military aid that Pakistan is getting from the United States of America and other countries.

With regard to border violations I need not refer to them in details. During the last few weeks there have been wanton cases of border violations starting from Nekowal to Hussainiwala spread over a wide range across the entire frontier there have been incidents. You can see that there is a purpose behind these incidents that have happened.

Last of all I come to the refugee problem. Since 1947 over 37 lakhs of refugees have migrated to India from East Bengal. There were two heavy influxes in 1950 and 1952. We thought after 1952 things will settle down and India will know the size of the problem, we will know how many refugees we will have to rehabilitate and we will be able to make arrangements accordingly. Unfortunately, since then a continuous stream has been coming. This time the Rehabilitation Ministry has given us

a rather fuller report. On page 56 of this report you will find a table is given showing month by month comparative figures for 1953, 1954 and 1955. In 1953 the number of refugees is over 76,000, in 1954 it is 1,21,000 and in 1955 it is 2,40,000 and odd. In 1956, in the last two months of this year 57,000 people have come in February and 20,000 in January. In March up to 12th 27,000 people have come. That is the size of the problem.

Why is this greater Hindu influx during the last two months? It is because of the declaration of the Islamic Republic in Pakistan. It is the direct result of the adoption of the new Constitution. The Hindu citizens are demoted to the grade of second class citizens, and where they have no civic rights and no protection.

Now, after partition we entered into the Nehru-Liaquat Pact with the idea to safeguard the interests of two minorities. The fundamental and basic factor underlying the Pact was to restore confidence among the minority communities in the two countries. India has implemented the Pact in every possible way and, I should like to say, Pakistan has implemented it only by breach. According to that Pact we had to restore properties to evacuees who return to their original country. I will refer only to this very soon report that has been published this year. On page 38 you will find certain figures are given which show that working under the administration of Evacuee Property Act we have actually restored Rs. 33 lakhs to the evacuees. Then certificates of restoration have been granted for property worth Rs. 1.12 crores and other cases are under examination.

Not only that. We have gone beyond the intentions of the Pact. On page 9 you will see that not only have properties been restored to evacuees but monetary assistance have been given to Muslim migrants who left the country and subsequently chose to return India. The information given here shows that in the shape of loans up to Rs. 500 per family and grant up to Rs. 200 per family was given. The total comes up to March 1951, to an expenditure of Rs. 26,14,000 as loans and Rs. 2,55,000 as grants in Assam and a total of Rs. 7,05,000 in other States. Loans to the extent of 12 lakhs and grants to the extent of Rs. 13·77 lakhs were sanctioned in subsequent years. We have done everything possible to the evacuees who have returned.

Now let us examine this working of the evacuee property law. A year and a half back the Act was abrogated. It was abrogated on the proposal of Pakistan. We abrogated the Act but Pakistan has not abrogated their act. What is the result of such unilateral action. It is not that we are sorry for having abrogated the Act. I am glad we have done so but we expect certain reciprocity from Pakistan. What is the consequence of this unilateral abrogation. As you know, Sir, it is a delicate matter and one does not like to refer to it. One is sometimes misunderstood; but one has to do it. Such an Act had a deterrent and preventive aspect. This was a check on Pakistan from oppressing the minorities there. Once we have abrogated it, the Pakistanis are now free to do whatever they like. Reports have come to us that Hindus who have never left Pakistan, who are not evacuees, have been declared evacuees and their properties have been taken away. I would very much like you to ask the Rehabilitation Minister who had been to Pakistan recently, whether he has not heard of such cases. This only goes to show that a Hindu in Pakistan has no protection. The result of this is, while thousands of Muslims have chosen to return to India, their properties have been restored and we try to see that they are happy in their rightful position in India, lakhs of Hindus are leaving Pakistan and coming to India. This heavy exodus, I consider, is due to the deliberate policy of the Pakistan Government to rid Pakistan of Hindu population. When we agreed for the partition, we never expected that we will have to take the responsibility for the entire Hindu population in East Bengal. If we had expected this, we would have asked for a greater part of the territory, because the land was divided according to the population. Now, we find that a very large section of the population is coming here. Where are we to settle them? The little province of West Bengal cannot possibly re-settle all these people.

What are the causes for this great uprooting of humanity? Various causes are given. These causes are well known. They are not hidden. These causes are even spoken of in Pakistan. The causes as far as I could gather from the papers and other sources, are these. First, political, social and economic discrimination against the Hindus. Then, lack of protection from the activities of the anti-social elements.

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Then, the attitude of the police and other officials towards the minority community. Then next, requisitioning of houses. This appears to be a very small thing. But, I am told that in the city of Dacca alone thousands of Hindu houses have been requisitioned and they have not been given back. They have no house to live. Most of the people, who have no intention to leave have to leave because their houses have been taken away. Then the more serious cause is the new Constitution of Pakistan. The discriminatory clauses in the Constitution of this Islamic republic places the Hindus in a second rate position. They have not got any protection civil or otherwise. The resignations of the Hindu Ministers both from East Bengal and the Centre has created a lot of apprehension in the minds of the Hindus. There is the refusal of the Pakistan Government to have joint electorates. This is most surprising. Generally, it is the minority which ask for separate electorate. Hence when the minority wants joint electorate the Pakistan Government in order to degrade their position, have refused to give joint electorates. Then, the wild anti-Hindu propaganda carried on by a section of the population as well as by the press. In this respect, I do not want to give my own views. I would very much like to quote the views of Pakistani Muslims. Here is a report in the *Hindustan Standard* of the 24th, of a speech delivered by Mr. Dildar Ahmed, a Member of Parliament in Pakistan. The report says :

> "Mr. Dildar Ahmed said in Parliament yesterday that discriminatory policy of certain officers in East Bengal had created and was largely responsible for continued exodus of Hindus.
>
> Speaking on his cut motion to the grant for Cabinet, Mr. Dildar Ahmed said that Government policy in this regard was destructive and aimed at dividing the different communities residing in the country.
>
> He further stated that anti-Hindu speeches by hired Maulvis were making matters worse."

Here is a statement by the Pakistan National Congress, composed mainly of Muslims, which is a responsible political party:

> "The Congress Executive Council according to the Press release is clearly of opinion that provisions of the Islamic constitution with all their explicit and implicit bearings and adverse reactions on political, social, cultural, educational and civic life and rights of non-Muslims, provide at present the greatest incentive to exodus."
>
> The Press release said, "The Congress thinks that the name and some basic provisions of the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan clearly nullifies the very opening clause of the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement of April, 1950 embodying mutual pledges of the two leaders of the two States for ensuring minorities complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion full sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honour, equal political or other office and discouraging communal discriminations against non-Muslims in various respects.
>
> The Congress further thinks that the prolonged indifference of authorities to past and present legitimate grievances of minorities and non-implementation of congenial terms of the said Indo-Pakistan Agreement together with its annexure of August, 1950, have shaken the confidence of the minorities in regard to their future and consequently brought about the present disquieting situation."

This is what is said by the Muslims in Pakistan, not by the Hindus who are leaving Pakistan for India. This gives an idea of the manner in which the Pakistan Government have implemented the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement.

How long is the Indian economy going to bear this burden? Is it possible for any country to have economic planning to develop the country if it is not known for how many people it has to cater? Lakhs of people are coming into this country. I want to know what is the solution for this. How long are we going to tolerate this? For the last 8 years, New Delhi has been hoping against hope that Dacca and Karachi will find a solution. It is no use now depending on others. Dacca and Karachi will find a solution when not a single Hindu remains there, except perhaps the Harijans whom they want there to clean their dirt. I would

like to ask the Prime Minister what is his programme for solving this problem. What are the possible methods of resolving this situation.

A wonderful suggestion which came from Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, the Pakistan High Commissioner here, was that the border should be sealed. What was the result of this suggestion? The exodus became heavier. Hindus have left their homes out of fear as to what will happen to them in future. They are coming in much larger numbers. That was the result of this suggestion. Should free exodus be allowed? Naturally, that is a very big problem for us. Our High Commissioner in Pakistan, Shri Desai recently said that "India cannot be driven to the position of accepting more refugees than she can rehabilitate properly". The position is very difficult. If the problem is too big we can't tackle it, on the other hand decency and humanity require that we should accept and not allow them to perish in a hostile atmosphere who are these refugees? They were good loyal Indian citizens. East Bengal has put up the biggest fight for Indian freedom. Now, they do not know to what country they belong. They have no right of citizenship in their own country and we hestitate to take them. Recently, the Government have started the policy of slowing down the issue of migration certificates. Is that a solution? I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister to tell us categorically whether this is the solution that he is thinking of. Can you visualise the condition of the people who are waiting there for the issue of migration certificates? This is indeed a very difficult problem. But, the Government has to find a solution.

I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether he is thinking of taking up this matter at his level with the Pakistan Government. The hon. Minister for Rehabilitation did try a lot to bring about some kind of a settlement. He has failed. It is quite obvious that—I refer to Chapter Ten of this report which deals with negotiations between India and Pakistan—we have not succeeded in our negotiations. The chapter is very dismal reading. Shri Mehr Chand Khanna had a little success about movable properties. A few articles of furniture etc. perhaps were allowed to be brought from Pakistan. That is all the success. We are convinced at that level, it cannot be settled. After all, the function of the Rehabilitation Minister is to rehabilitate after they have entered the country. The task of negotiating a settlement belongs to a higher authority. The Prime Minister has to bring about a settlement.

There is another question which has been exercising my mind for some time. I have hesitated to refer to it because so much of misunderstanding is created if it is not properly appreciated. I can understand that our nationals who become evacuees, on their return are entitled to get full citizenship. What is the obligation of our Government to look after Pakistan nationals and give them employment? I understand thousands of Pakistanis find employment in the dock and jute mills in West Bengal. We give them facilities and give them what is called F visas. They take these visas, come here and find employment here. When thousands of our own people are unemployed, when lakhs of Hindus are coming back, for whom employment has to be found these people are getting employment here? Then, Sir, during my visit to Tripura I came to learn of a very interesting thing. In this small State which is overburdened with refugees—only last month 9,000 persons came into the State—there are Pakistani nationals who work as tenants. They are called *jerati* tenants. They till the land, smuggle the goods into Pakistan, but they are allowed to continue. These are Pakistani nationals. Why are you allowing them to stay here and earn when we have got thousands who would like to earn in their place and whom we do not know how to employ? I would like to suggest to you that for every migration certificate that we issue from Dacca, we should cancel one F visa. There must be some method by which we can tell Pakistan that we are not going to tolerate this one way traffic for eternity. How long is this country to tolerate this heavy burden?

The problem is very serious, I know, but I have despaired of this problem being solved by the Pakistanis. Recently on the 8th of March the Chief Minister of East Bengal, Abu Hussain Sarkar, called a conference, because the problem is so serious than even the "Islamic State" had to take notice of it, and minority leaders attended it. Big promises were made to the people, assurances were given. They were told that they were equal citizens as Muslims, etc. But what happened? Even after that meeting, the exodus has con-

tinued at the same rate. In yesterday's paper we read that a Government circular has been issued by the Pakistan Government to the commercial firms that "ghost citizen", *i.e.* Hindus should not be employed. You would remember that some time back one such circular had been issued that only Pakistanis should be employed. The result was Hindus were thrown out, but the Pakistan Government tried to explain it away by saying that by Pakistanis they meant either Hindus or Muslims. But the latest circular makes it very clear that by Pakistani citizens they mean Muslim Pakistanis, not Hindus who are only defined as "ghost citizens".

I do not wish to take more time of the House. I would only like to emphasize before the House that today this problem has assumed such proportions that it should not be left for West Bengal to tackle it. The small maimed State of West Bengal cannot possibly tackle this problem. It must be tackeld at the national level. Both governmental as well as non-governmental agencies should get together and see how this problem can be tackled, because we have a moral responsibility to look after each one of them and rehabilitate them. At the same time, the Prime Minister will know best how to put pressure on this very recalcitrant neighbour of ours, a neighbour who goes on committing offences against us and putting the blame on us, a neighbour who writes an agreement and the next day forgets about it, who never knows how to implement it.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (पूर्निया व संथाल परगना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि अबतक इस वैदेशिक नीति पर न केवल इस तरफ के सदस्यों ने ही बल्कि दूसरी ओर के सदस्यों ने भी प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दिया है। इस लिये मैं अपनी तरफ से धन्यवाद देकर उनका बोझ बढ़ाना नहीं चाहता।

इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि इस हाउस के सभी सदस्य, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी से सम्बन्ध रखते हों, इस बात से पूर्णतया सहमत हैं कि हमारी वैदेशिक नीति ने संसार में हमारा सिर ऊंचा उठा दिया है। हमने पंचशील के सिद्धान्त को संसार के सामने रखा है। यदि हम उसके आधारभूत सिद्धान्त पर दृष्टिपात करें तो हमको पता चलता है कि हमने संसार में एक जो सबसे बड़ा काम किया है वह यह है कि हमने तनाव को कम करने की कोशिश की है।

जिस समय हमने नई नई स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की तो हमारे सामने बहुत से प्रश्न थे। उनके साथ ही हमारे सामने दो बड़े बड़े ब्लाक (गुट) थे जो कि एटम बम और हाइड्रोजन बम लिये हुए हमको चुनौती दे रहे थे कि अगर हमने उनमें से किसी एक बलाक को ज्वाइन नहीं किया तो हमको बड़ी कठिनाई होगी। उस समय भी, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमारे देश की वैदेशिक नीति को इसी स्तर पर रखा, जिसके कारण आज हम संसार में अपना सिर ऊंचा उठा सकते हैं। हमने जो संसार के सामने पंचशील के सिद्धान्त को रखा उसका सबसे बड़ा फल यह हुआ कि बांडुंग सम्मेलन हुआ, जिसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस सम्मेलन में गत वर्ष अप्रैल महीने में संसार के २९ राष्ट्रों ने, जो कि एशिया और अफ्रीका से सम्बन्ध रखते थे, यह घोषणा की कि हम संसार में तनाव कम करना चाहते हैं और साथ ही हम यह चाहते हैं कि संसार में जो विभिन्न सामाजिक और आर्थिक पद्धतियां हैं वे साथ साथ रह सकें। हमारी वैदेशिक नीति में जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चीज है, वह है सह-अस्तित्व, की भावना। उसी भावना के फल स्वरूप हम देखते हैं कि आज कोरिया का युद्ध बन्द है जो कि एक तीसरे विश्व युद्ध के रूप में परिणत हो सकता था। हमारी इस नीति के कारण, हमारे अमरीकी मित्र हम से कुछ अप्रसन्न भी हो गये, लेकिन आज यह मानना होगा कि अगर हम उस नीति को न अपनाते तो आज संसार को तीसरा महायुद्ध देखना पड़ता।

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि हमारी पालिसी न्यूट्रल (तटस्थ) है लेकिन मैं न्यूट्रेलिटी (तटस्थता) का अर्थ नहीं समझता। न्यूट्रेलिटी का तो अर्थ यह है कि एक आदमी किसी भी काम को नहीं करना चाहता। मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की वैदेशिक नीति न्यूट्रेलिटी की नहीं है, बल्कि वह सक्रिय सहयोग की नीति है। लेकिन इस नीति का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हम अपने यहां अधिक से अधिक अस्त्र शस्त्र बनावें, या हम किसी और देश की ओर देखें और उम्मीद करें कि वह हमें हथियार दे और उनसे हम अपने पडोसी से या किसी दूसरे देश से युद्ध करें लेकिन, हमने अपने नीति के द्वारा संसार को एक बड़ी चीज दी है। संसार ने दो बड़ी लड़ाइयां देखी हैं, और आज जब कि संसार तीसरे युद्ध की ओर जा रहा था तो हमने अपनी नीति को यूनाइटेड नेशन्स (संयुक्तराष्ट्र) के सामने रखा और कोरिया के मामले में उस पर जोर दिया, और इस प्रकार संसार को एक बड़े युद्ध से

बचा लिया। महाभारत के समय श्रीकृष्ण ने, जो कि उस समय के सबसे बड़े डिप्लोमैट (कूटनीतिज्ञ) थे, दुर्योधन के दरबार में कहा था कि हमको युद्ध को बचाने का हर प्रयत्न करना चाहिए ताकि आने वाली पीढ़ी हमारे बारे में यह न कहे कि हमने युद्ध को बचाने का कोई उपाय छोड़ दिया। आज हम भी उसी नीति के अनुसार संसार में तनाव को कम करने के लिये प्रत्येक सम्भव उपाय को काम में ले आना चाहते हैं।

आज संसार में दो बड़े बड़े ब्लाक हैं, जिनमें से हर ब्लाक दूसरे राष्ट्रों को अपने पक्ष में करने की चेष्टा कर रहा है। हमने बड़ी हिम्मत के साथ इस अवृत्ति को रोकने का प्रयत्न किया। इसी नीति के फलस्वरूप, हमने यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में २१ नये राष्ट्रों को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव पेश किया और उनमें से १६ राष्ट्र यूनाइटेट नेशन्स के सदस्य हो गये। यह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की दूरदर्शिता का ही परिणाम था कि हमारी नीति का यह फल हुआ। यह दूसरी बात है कि पुर्तगाल जैसे राष्ट्र यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के सदस्य होने के साथ ही हमारे खिलाफ हो गये। लेकिन हम को इसकी परवाह नहीं। आज संसार मुख्यतः दो भागों में विभक्त है। एक भाग को फ्री वर्ल्ड (स्वतंत्र संसार) कहा जाता है और दूसरे के बारे में कहा जाता है कि उसके चारों ओर लोहे की दीवार खड़ी है, जिसके पार हम कुछ नहीं देख सकते। लेकिन आज जब मास्को में साम्यवादी पार्टी का बीसवां सम्मेलन हुआ तो उन्होंने संसार के सामने यह घोषणा की कि वे भी सक्रिय सहयोग में भाग लेना चाहते हैं, अमरीकी की तरह अस्त्र-शस्त्र दे कर नहीं, बल्कि एशिया के पिछड़े हुए देशों को आर्थिक सहायता दे कर। हमारे मित्र अमरीका की नीति अस्त्र-शस्त्रों द्वारा सहायता देने की है लेकिन हमारे सामने आज जो प्रश्न हैं उनको हल करने के लिये हम अमन चाहते हैं। हम अपने किसी पड़ोसी से या किसी और देश से युद्ध नहीं करना चाहते। हमारी नीति इन संधियों और पैक्टों में शामिल न होने की रही है। हमने सीटो पैक्ट का विरोध किया, और हम बगदाद पैक्ट के भी विरुद्ध हैं, और हम इस तरह की सामरिक संधियों और पैक्टों में इसलिये सम्मिलित नहीं होते और इसलिये उनका विरोध करते हैं क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि इनसे संसार के महावपूर्ण प्रश्न हल नहीं होंगे, इनसे संसार की समस्यायें हल नहीं होंगी, बल्कि संसार क्रमशः एक युद्ध के बाद दूसरे युद्ध में से बाहर निकल कर तीसरे महायुद्ध के दरवाजे पर खड़ा है। हम विश्व में युद्ध इन संधियों से नहीं रोक सकते हैं। इन संधियों के बजाय हम अमरीका, रूस आदि देशों के साथ जिनके कि पास काफी फौज और आर्म्स (शस्त्रास्त्र) हैं और जिनकी कि अर्थ व्यवस्था बहुत सुदृढ़ है और वे इस परिस्थिति में हैं कि दूसरों की आर्थिक सहायता कर सकें, आर्थिक सहायता हमें देने के लिये हम उनका स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमें आर्थिक सहायता देने के बजाय हमारे चारों ओर एक ऐसा रिंग (घेरा), एक ऐसा षड्यंत्र किया जा रहा है कि जो हमारे लिये काफी चिन्ता का विषय बन गया है। वैसे हम इन सामरिक संधियों से डरते नहीं, लेकिन उनसे हमें आशंका जरूर पैदा हो गई है। अभी हमने देखा कि पिछले दिनों करांची में सीटों सम्मेलन हुआ, और यद्यपि इस सम्मेलन के सम्बन्ध में बार-बार ढोल पीट कर यह कहा गया कि इस सम्मेलन का और इन संधियों का अर्थ किसी देश पर चढ़ाई करना नहीं है, इन सामरिक संधियों का तो उद्देश्य संसार में अपने लिये और अपने पड़ोसी मित्र देशों के बाहरी हमले से बचाव करने के लिये व्यवस्था करना है, लेकिन जब सीटो सम्मेलन में काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न उठा और जो विचार कुछ विदेशी राष्ट्रों के प्रतिनिधियों ने उसके सम्बन्ध में वहां पर व्यक्त किये, तो हमारी आशंका सत्य साबित हुई कि यह सामरिक संधियां सिर्फ अपने बचाव के लिये नहीं की जा रही हैं बल्कि अपने पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों पर हमला करने के लिये की जा रही हैं। यह जो पिछले कुछ समय से हमारी सरहद पर पाकिस्तान की ओर से वारदातें हो रही हैं, वे हमारी इस आशंका को और पुष्ट करती हैं कि पाकिस्तान को अमरीका से जो हथियार वगैरह मिल रहे हैं, उनका प्रयोग वह इन मौकों पर कर रहा है। और इसी कारण हम समझते हैं कि इन सामरिक संधियों से संसार में शान्ति को खतरा उत्पन्न हो रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान ने इस विषय में सारे संसार को शांति के साथ मिल कर रहने और सहअस्तित्व के आधार पर चलने का संदेश दिया है और यह बड़े गर्व का विषय है कि हमने संसार के राष्ट्रों को पंचशील का नारा दिया है, लेकिन यह सब होते हुए भी हमारे चारों ओर जो अेक षड्यंत्र रचा जा रहा है और सामरिक संधियां की जा रही हैं, हम उसके प्रति उदासीन नहीं रह सकते, और इस कारण हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को भी यह आशंका है कि अमरीका ने अपनी इन सामरिक संधियों द्वारा यहां के शक्ति-संतुलन को जरूर गड़बड़ कर दिया है और ऐसा होना हमारे लिये चिन्ता का विषय

(श्री भागवत झा आजाद)

है और हमें उसके लिये सदैव सतर्क रहना है, लेकिन उन्होंने फिर एकबार दुहराया है कि हम इस आर्मामेंट की रेस (शस्त्रों की दौड़) में नहीं शामिल होना चाहते ।

काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में, हमने यू० एन० ओ० (संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठन) के आगे जो निष्पक्ष जनमत कराने और काश्मीरियों की इच्छा जानने की प्रतिज्ञा की थी, उसको लेकर हमारा पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान और कुछ पश्चिमी राष्ट्र उस प्रतिज्ञा की हमको हमेशा याद दिलाते रहते हैं और जतलाते रहते हैं कि भारत को अपना वह वचन अभी पूरा करना शेष है, लेकिन मैं अपने उन मित्र देशों को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि तब की परिस्थिति में और आज की परिस्थिति में बहुत फर्क है । यह ठीक है कि हमने उस समय काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में जनमत कराने के लिए इंटरनेशनल कमिटमेंट (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वाक्बद्धता) किया था और जिसको कि लेकर हमसे कहा जाता है कि उसको पूरा करें, तो मैं अपने दोस्तों को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आज परिस्थिति बिलकुल बदली हुई है । आज तो हम पर विभिन्न तरीकों से दबाव डाला जा रहा है कि हम इन प्रश्नों को उनकी इच्छा के अनुसार सुलझाय । जहां तक काश्मीर का आज सवाल है, वहां के लोगों ने अपनी विधान परिषद् के द्वारा भारत में विलय का प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया है और आज काश्मीर पूर्णतः भारत का अविभाज्य अंग बन गया है और उसने अपना भाग्य सदा के लिये हिन्दुस्तान के साथ जोड़ लिया है । आज भारत ने, जैसा कि उसका कर्तव्य था काश्मीर को आर्थिक सहायता और अन्य जरूरी सहयोग प्रदान करके काश्मीर के निवासियों का जीवनस्तर ऊंचा उठाया है और उनके हृदयों में यह विश्वास हो गया है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के साथ सुखी रहेंगे और इसलिये काश्मीरियों ने अपनी विधान परिषद् के द्वारा इस प्रश्न को बिल्कुल साफ तौर पर हल कर दिया है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहेंगे और यहां यह भी याद रखने की बात है कि उन्होंन उसी पार्टी को चुनावों में वोट दे कर बहुमत में भेजा, जिन्होंने कि यह फैसला किया था कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहेंगे । इसलिये जहां तक उस इंटरनेशनल कमिटमेंट का प्रश्न है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह प्रश्न आज नहीं उठता । मैं यह बात अवश्य कहूंगा कि अपने देश की वैदेशिक नीति के ऊपर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने का समय आ गया है ।

गत वर्ष हमारे देश को बड़े-बड़े महान् अतिथियों का अपने यहां स्वागत करने का सुयोग मिला और यहां पर विदेशी मेहमानों का शानदार स्वागत हुआ । मैं समझता हूं कि इसके पहले रूस और उसके साथ रहने वाले साम्यवादी राष्ट्र यह समझते थे कि उनकी दोस्ती किसी साम्यवादी राष्ट्र के साथ ही हो सकती है, ऐसे राष्ट्र के साथ उनकी दोस्ती हो सकती है जिसके कि यहां कम्युनिस्ट सरकार हो, साम्यवादी सरकार हो और जहां की जनता को साम्यवाद का घूंट पिला दिया गया हो, या उन्हें उसका नश्तर लगा दिया गया हो । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि हाल ही में जो हमारे रूसी अतिथि श्री बुलगानिन और ख्रुश्चेव यहां भारत आये और जिस प्रकार यहां की जनता ने दिल खोल कर उनका स्वागत सत्कार किया, उसने जरूर उनकी उस भावना में परिवर्तन कर दिया होगा, और एक राष्ट्र जो कि साम्यवादी ना भी हो तब भी वह रूस का मित्र बन सकता है और रूस आदि साम्यवादी देशों ने अब समझ लिया होगा कि एक ऐसा देश हालांकि वह साम्यवादी नहीं है, जहां की आर्थिक स्थिति भी उनके समान दृढ़ नहीं है, वहां के लोग भी उनके दोस्त बन सकते हैं ।

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दूसरा एक महत्त्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन मैं और देखता हूं और वह है अरब देश के बादशाह का भारत-आगमन और उनका यहां पर हार्दिक स्वागत-सत्कार होना । जिस तरह की कम्युनिस्ट देशों के मन में आशंका थी कि कोई भी देश जो कम्युनिस्ट नहीं है, वह उनका दोस्त नहीं बन सकता, उसी तरह की एक आशंका अरब लोगों के मन में भारत के प्रति थी और उनका यह ख्याल था और वह समझते थे कि जो देश मुस्लिम न हो वह उनका दोस्त नहीं बन सकता, लेकिन जब वहां के शाह यहां पर आये और जब यहां पर उन्होंने लोगों को स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक अपने-अपने धर्म के अनुसार चलते देखा और सरकार को बिना किसी धार्मिक भेदभाव के प्रजा के साथ समान रूप से व्यवहार करते हुए देखा, तो वे बड़े प्रभावित हुए और जहां भी वे गये जनता ने दिल खोल कर उनका स्वागत किया, और यही कारण है कि जब वे बम्बई से अपने देश को रवाना होने लगे तो उन्होने हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों के नाम जो संदेश दिया उससे यह चीज साफ प्रकट हो जाती है कि ऐसा भी देश संसार में हो सकता है जहां पर कि मुसलमान

धर्म के माननेवालों का शासन न हो और वहां चाहे मुसलमान बहुत थोड़ी ही तादाद में क्यों न हों, लेकिन तब भी वह देश हमारा मित्र बन सकता है। मैं इन बातों को बहुत महत्त्व-पूर्ण समझता हूं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने रूस आदि देशों के प्रधान मन्त्रियों को बुला कर और अरब आदि देशों के बादशाहों को बुलाकर उनका जो यहां पर स्वागत किया और उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान को नजदीक से देखने और अध्ययन करने का अवसर दिया, मैं समझता हूं कि उससे बहुत महत्त्वपूर्ण हुआ है, और जो गलत धारणायें हमारे भारतवासियों के प्रति विदेशी राष्ट्रों ने बना रखी थीं, बहुत हद तक दूर हो गयी हैं और मैं जानता हूं कि विदेशों में वहां के लोगों में हमारे प्रति कितनी गलत धारणायें पहले फैली हुई थीं। जब पिछली बार मुझ को और मेरे कई मित्रों को मिडिल ईस्ट (मध्य-पूर्व) जाने का मौका मिला था, तो हमने देखा था कि वहां पर किस तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ इस बात का प्रचार किया जा रहा था कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमान भी हैं? क्या हिन्दुस्तान में मसजिदें भी हैं और क्या मुसलमानों को उन मसिजदों में पूजा करने की पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त है? लेकिन, मैं समझता हूं कि शाह सऊद की अभी हाल की भारत यात्रा ने इस तरह की गलत धारणाओं को बड़ी हद तक दूर कर दिया है। बम्बई से रवाना होते वक्त शाह सऊद ने यह फरमान निकाला कि हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमान बड़ी शांति से रह रहे हैं और उन्हें अपने धर्म का पालन करने की पूरी स्वतन्त्रता हासिल है और धार्मिक मामलों में राज्य द्वारा कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया जाता, समझता हूं कि इस फरमान के बाद मिडिल-ईस्ट में हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ जो पड़ोसी देशों के द्वारा जहरीला प्रचार किया जा रहा था वह सारा पानी के बुलबुले के समान फूट गया है।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि जिस प्रकार हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने मास्को में जा कर भारत के प्रति वहां के लोगों में एक दोस्ती और श्रद्धा की भावना पैदा की, उसी प्रकार हमें इस बार भी वही आशा करनी चाहिए कि जब आगामी जन मास में वह एक बहुत बड़े देश और शक्तिशाली देश के बुलावे पर जायेंगे वे एक ऐसे देश में जायेंगे जहां की नीति हिन्दुस्तान की नीति से बहुत बातों में नहीं मिलती है क्योंकि उनके सोचने का एक अलग तरीका है, हर प्रश्न पर चाहे वह दक्षिण अफ्रीका का प्रश्न हो, कोरिया का प्रश्न हो और चाहे वह उपनिवेशवाद का प्रश्न हो, इन तमाम प्रश्नों पर हमारी नीति अमरीका से से बिलकुल भिन्न रही है। साउथ अफ्रीका में जिस तरह से उन्होंने डा० मलान की रंगभेद नीति का साथ दिया, मैं समझता हूं कि उससे हमारे देश के हर एक आदमी को बहुत दुःख हुआ होगा और जिस तरीके से उन्होंने कोरिया के सम्बन्ध में हमारे उचित सुझाव को नहीं माना, उससे भी हर एक भारतवासी को दुःख ही हुआ होगा, और जिस तरह से काश्मीर के प्रश्न को यु० एन० ओ० में उन्होंने लटका रखा है वह भी खेदजनक है। हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ शिकायत ले कर यू० एन० ओ० में गया और मांग की कि यू० एन० ओ० पाकिस्तान को हमलावर घोषित करे, लेकिन हमने देखा कि किस तरह से वहां असली प्रश्न को तोड़ मरोड़ कर रक्खा गया और समस्या को उलझाया गया। उससे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के दिलों में बहुत ठेस लगी है। मुझे आशा है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री आगामी ग्रीष्मकाल में जब अमरीका जायेंगे, तो हमारी नीति और उनकी नीति अपेक्षाकृत कुछ नजदीक आ सकेगी और आज के दिन जो एक विरोधी धारणा बनी हुई है, वह बहुत हद तक दूर हो सकेगी।

अभी हाल ही में हमारे यहां तीन देशों के जो प्रमुख व्यक्ति आये, सीटो सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के बाद यहां आये, उनसे हमारी महत्त्वपूर्ण वार्ता हुई और विचारों का आदानप्रदान हुआ और यह ठीक है कि उन्होंने हमारी नीति को ठीक समझा, लेकिन हमें तत्काल निकट भविष्य में उनकी वैदेशिक नीति में कोई परिवर्तन की सम्भावना नहीं दिखाई पड़ती। लेकिन हम विश्वास करते हैं कि फ्रांस की नीति आज जिस तरीके से परिवर्तित हो रही है, वहां के प्रधान मंत्री श्री पिनो ने जिस नीति की घोषणा की है, मैं समझता हूं कि उसके कारण हमारी नीति उनकी नीति के बहुत नजदीक आयेगी। वैसे डलेस साहब ने यह आश्वासन तो दिया है कि अगर कभी पाकिस्तान अमरीका द्वारा दिये हुए अस्त्रों की सहायता से भारत पर आक्रमण करेगा, तो हम उस दशा में हिन्दुस्तान का साथ देंगे। हम समझते हैं, इस आश्वासन में कोई तथ्य नहीं है। जिन कारणों की वजह से पश्चिमी युरोप को अमरीका ने पहले सहायता दी और जब जर्मनी ने अपनी तमाम शक्ति के साथ युरोप के देशों पर चढ़ाई की, उस समय उसने अमरीका से नहीं पूछा। जिसने उसे शस्त्रास्त्र दिये थे जिससे सामरिक संधि की थी, उससे उसने नहीं पूछा कि चढ़ाई की जाये

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

था न की जाये । इस लिये मैं इस आश्वासन को कोई महत्त्व नहीं देता । उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान आकर यह बयान इस लिये दिया कि वह हमारे देश का कुछ समर्थन प्राप्त कर सकें और अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो सकें ।

4 P.M.

एक दुःख की बात और है । काश्मीर का प्रश्न सीटो में उठाया गया । काश्मीर के प्रश्न पर इग्लैंड के वैदेशिक मामलों के मंत्री ने भारत में और करांची में भी यह घोषणा की थी कि सीटो में इस प्रश्न को नहीं उठाया जायेगा । इसके बावजूद भी जब यह प्रश्न वहां पर उठाया गया तो कामनवैल्थ (राष्ट्रमंडल) के एक सब से बड़े पार्टनर (भागीदार) ने इसके खिलाफ आवाज तक नहीं उठाई । यद्यपि मैं समझता हूं कि कामनवैल्थ में रहने से हमें काफी लाभ हुआ है लेकिन विरोधी दल के कुछ सदस्यों ने इसकी बड़ी आलोचना की है । लेकिन मेरे विचार में हमारा कामनवेल्थ में रहना हमारे ही हित में है और हम भविष्य में भी कुछ फायदा उठाने की आशा कर सकते हैं । लेकिन फिर भी मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसें प्रश्नों पर जो कि बहुत महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रश्न हैं जैसे कि गोआ का प्रश्न है, उपनिवेशवाद का प्रश्न है जिसका कि हम नंगा नाच गोआ में देख रहे हैं, उनके बारे में हमारे कामनवैल्थ के जो बड़े पार्टनर्ज हैं उनको अपनी नीति साफ-साफ शब्दों में घोषित करनी चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ इस वैदेशिक नीति के बारे में मै अपनी सरकार का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूं और जो मांगें इस सदन में पेश की गई हैं उनके हक में अपना मत प्रकट करता हूं ।

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): A great statesman of India has said that the success of India's foreign policy depends on political stability and internal strength. I feel that it is not a very new statement, because the foreign policy of any country depends on political stability and internal strength. Also, the foreign policy of any country serves the enlightened self-interests of that country.

This reminds me of how India, after independence, has been following consistently the policy the Indian National Congress enunciated before India became independent. This also reminds me of what the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, told the Congress Ministers before they joined the interim Government. Gandhiji wrote on a slip:

> "Abolish salt tax, remove untouchability, create Hindu-Muslim unity and try to fulfil all the promises we made during the struggle".

The same applies to our foreign policy after India became independent. Before India became independent, we enunciated some principles, like anti-racialism, anti-colonialism, non-violence and establishment of world peace. It is now for us to judge whether after India became independent we have been able to implement these principles. I feel that since India became independent, we have *in toto* implemented these principles enunciated at a time when India was not free.

Now coming to the question of how our relations with our neighbour, Pakistan, stand, this has been engaging the attention of the Government of India as well as the people of India, this Parliament and also the peoples of neighbouring countries and the world. The test of our foreign policy perhaps lies in how we establish our relations with our neighbouring country, Pakistan. I feel that the Prime Minister, in his statement on foreign affairs in the Lok Sabha the other day, has clearly affirmed that we wish to have the friendliest terms with our neighbouring country, Pakistan, and he offered *Panch Shila* to Pakistan. I feel that when we have established relations on the basis of the five principles, Panch Shila, with far distant countries like Soviet Russia, Egypt and other countries of Asia, we can certainly apply them to Pakistan. But there are certain matters for anxiety. Reports of the recent debate on foreign affairs in the Pakistan National Assembly are very disturbing. Even in today's newspapers, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan is reported to have referred to India in a rather disturbing manner. He has said:

> "This House has no doubt read with indignation of the latest act of aggression which was committed by Indian forces at Padhana....."

He then suggests demarcation of the Indo-Pakistan boundary. This is true. But in the debate itself, some of the most pertinent questions were asked not by Opposition members but by the Muslim League members. They asked, 'When we are talking of U.S. aid to

Pakistan, what for do you want this military aid? Against whom?' Then somebody said that the threat to Pakistan did not certainly come from across the mountains which separated Pakistan from the Communist countries against whom the arms were supposed to be a defence, but this was meant for showing strength and settling the Kashmir issue by force.

Therefore, this SEATO Pact and the military aid to Pakistan are certainly very important factors in deciding our foreign policy. Since America started giving military aid to Pakistan in considerable quantities, fears and suspicions about Pakistan have arisen in this country. We also know that Pakistan has begun to feel greater strength than before militarily, and has started border disputes. It is very natural that we should be opposed to the SEATO pact. When we are opposed to the SEATO, we are also opposed to the policies of some countries which, though they do not give aid, support the aid given by the United States of America. This support to military aid is given, morally and otherwise, by the countries represented in SEATO. Among them are some Commonwealth countries, and that is a matter of indignation for the people and Parliament of this country.

I feel that the success of India's foreign policy has been entirely due to the wise statesmanship of our Prime Minister. Perhaps it may not be easy for those of us who are at the moment here or who are passing through this time, to realise the signifinance of these achievements. After sometime, perhaps we shall realise in what way not only in the matter of foreign affairs but also in the matter of economic stability—because after all, our foreign policy or our strength in foreign matters, depends to a great extent on our economic stability also—we have made progress. This has been made clear by the achievements at India's credit during the last 3 or 4 years in the matter of the First Five Year Plan as well as in the matter of the Second Plan. All this is certainly a matter of great pride to our country.

We may begin to doubt whether we have friends in the world. I feel that even those countries who did not have friendly relations with us before are extending their hands of friendship. We have friends in Soviet Russia; we have friends in the Middle East countries and even the country which is creating some kind of trouble to us by giving military aid to Pakistan—I mean the United States—is very anxious that we should have very good relations with her. Our Prime Minister has been invited to go to the United States. I am absolutely sure and confident that by his visit to the United States many of the misunderstandings which have crept up between our country and that great country will be removed, because, fundamentally, I feel that the American people and the Indian people have great friendship and sympathy and if certain misunderstandings have been created by certain misdirected and misguided policies, I am sure that they will be removed. Then, India can march forward with confidence and with the help of these countries.

We also know that last year, in April, there was a very big historic event, namely, the Bandung Conference. The importance of that conference is not very easy to assess at this moment perhaps. It was for the first time that the countries of Asia and Africa came together and thought together for the development of their countries economically and politically. This event will be a very important event in the history of Asia and Africa and also the world.

Panch Shila is, perhaps, the right approach to solving all problems, the approach of non-interference, non-aggression and peaceful co-existence. In the present context of the world situation, if we want to discard war and if we want to be free of hatred, suspicion and fear, and if we want to establish peace in the world, then there is no other approach than the approach of the Panch Shila which only can establish peace in the world.

After saying all these things, I want to mention certain things about our external publicity and other matters relating to the Ministry of External Affairs. I feel that there is great scope for improvement in external publicity. The people who are engaged in external publicity are doing good work but I think we are not paying full attention to this important work through which we can portray our country to the outside world. It is necessary that we should spend much more money than we are doing at the moment. We should also supply to the people outside all the materials and documents that are available to us here because in these foreign

[Dr. Suresh Chandra]

countries people are not only interested in knowing what is happening in our country but also because the whole world is looking to our Prime Minister to bring about peace in this troubled world. I wish, therefore, to suggest that Government should make its external publicity more extensive and give those engaged in it more facilities and security of tenure of office so that they may continue to do better type of work and so that it may not be considered as a secondary type of service.

The next thing I want to suggest is with regard to the Foreign Missions. I have had the opportunity of not only working in our Missions but also of touring and making some reports and examining in detail some of these Missions. I feel sorry that the working of some of our Missions is not satisfactory. I find the Inspectorate which we send there have neither the vision nor the idea of the purpose which they are supposed to fulfil. They are supposed to interpret our country to the country to which they are posted and to also interpret that country to our Government and our people. But, unfortunately, my experience shows that the people who are manning these Missions or those who are responsible for these Missions do not understand either the culture or the history. Many of them—I do not make a general remark about all of them; there are some who are really very good people and who are doing very good work and who have got the traditions of this country—but there are a large number of them who do not understand their purpose. I, therefore, suggest that the Ministry of External Affairs must make it at a point to see that the heads of these Missions are those that know something about our history, about our traditions and about our culture and also about our Parliament and about things which are happening here so that they can interpret things in a more responsible and more fruitful manner to the people who are waiting to know about us in those countries.

About the appointment of the personnel I feel that the Ministry of External Affairs should make an enquiry into the question as to how many Bajpais are there, how many Menons are there, and how many are those who are relations of persons who are holding responsible positions and how many are their sons and sons-in-law. I would like the Ministry to examine these matters very seriously and enquire into....

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): I hope the Minister of External Affairs is listening to the debate.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Very much.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Only I draw his attention.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: When we talk of our foreign Missions it is important to know whether the people who are interpreting our foreign policy and the fine words spoken by our Prime Minister and the principles which he is enunciating are carried to the people to whom they are meant to be delivered. Therefore, I would request the Ministry of External Affairs and the Minister to go into this question in detail and to see to it that these people who are sent there are really those who can actually interpret our country in a proper manner.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call upon the next hon. Member I have to make an announcement.

The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of External Affairs which have been indicated by the Members to be moved:

Demand No.	*No. of Cut Motions*
22	355, 477, 478, 479.
23	358, 359, 360, 361, 364, 425, 426, 427, 480, 481, 482, 866, 867, 868, 869.

Failure to deal with the Naga problem

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tribal Areas' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Administrative policy of the Government in the North East Frontier Agency

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tribal Areas' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Immediate need to restore normal situation in the Tuensang Division and other adjoining areas.

Shri Rishang Keishing: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tribal Areas' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Development policy of the Government of India in the North East Frontier Agency.

Shri Rishang Keishing: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tribal Areas' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Consequences and implications of our association with the Commonwealth of Nations.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to accord full diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Problems arising out of the present phase of our relations with Pakistan.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of informing the United Nations that it has nothing to do with the Kashmir issue.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Programme of collective peace for Asian countries.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Our relations with border kingdoms of Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and Tibet.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Problem of stateless citizens of Indian origin in Ceylon.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Situation in regard to Goa.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Attitude of Pakistan towards India and the measures to meet it.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Situation arising in India by the creation of SEATO and MEDO.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Question of plebiscite in Kashmir in view of Pakistan having joined SEATO and MEDO.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of selecting Foreign Service Personnel from amongst the public workers and political leaders in the country.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for preference to the tribal candidates in the selection to the Indian Frontier Administrative Service.

Shri Rishang Keishing: I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

To discuss published allegations regarding the work of our Consulate General in New York.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

To discuss reported reference by Portugal to the World Court of the elimination by our people of certain former Portuguese possessions in India.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Pandit S. C. Mishra (Monghyr North-East): About two years before on a cold winter day the President of America made an offer of aid of Arms to this sub-continent, as they call it, and we know that our Prime Minister very quickly turned that offer down.

I remember that day; the next morning Mr. Eisenhower looked very small and our great country and our greater leader loomed very large on the horizon of the world.

I belong to a very small group or party, which is called the Socialist Party as distinct from the Praja Socialist Party. We have often been charged of being a bit pro-American. I wish to say on the floor of this House that the stand of the Socialist Party is a clear stand; it is to be equi-distant from both blocs. We think that the Indian policy should be as far apart from the American policy as from the Russian. This country is a small country and it would be a great pity if our great leader did not realise it. In the interests of India and for the little that we have gained in our progress, we ought to have been friendly; we need not be at all inimical to any of the blocs. But there are many friends, even from the Congress Party, who have emphasised that the policy of India has been so enigmatic that by turns we were offending sometimes the American bloc and sometimes the Russian bloc.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya : Neutrality.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: We are already having evidence of it on our borders with Pakistan.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might continue addressing the Chair.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: I am sorry, Sir. I shall always address you. I was saying that there was a little mistake. If it was not a mistake, I wonder at the whole attitude of this country. Very often it is said that there are very many people who are capitalists controlling the Government. Now it has become so easy not to offend the leader, whether he takes the right step or direction or whether he does not take it. We consider our own selves and say : why should we offend our great leader? why not fall in line with him? But I say that the result will be that the interests of the country shall suffer. After all, whether you call it democracy or whether you call it a totalitarian State, so long as you follow the same method and people cannot even bring out their convictions.....

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) : To which great leader the hon. Member is referring—Shri Lohia or the Prime Minister?

Pandit S. C. Mishra: I did refer to my leader, Dr. Lohia; I am also referring to a greater leader, and so long as he is the leader of this Parliament, he is my leader—I mean the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru. I think I made no ambiguity about it. If that is the way.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no doubt in anybody's mind about that. The hon. Member may continue.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: At least the hon. Member over there belongs to the External Affairs Ministry and if that is the way of his confusion, it must be reflected in the whole of the world as well. There is still time. We should try and do something in the matter. I request my friends very seriously that we should try and make amends for our attitude towards America. In our whole attitude, we must be quite free from the two blocs. Our behaviour with those people must be a little less unfriendly or inimical. There is still time and we could very well say that they are big people, that they are great giants. For the time being at least, we must say that the whole world is at their mercy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is some conversation going on over there and even an hon. Minister has to observe certain decorum.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: The basic need of our foreign policy at the present moment is not to offend any of the two blocs. America did not speak anything. Mr. Dulles came here and said that they were not giving arms to Pakistan against India. But they are only diplomatic words, because it is clear that America has already engaged India on its border. Methods must be found out to reverse this policy of showing big things and of talking bigger things. Somehow we should retrace our steps and get the confidence of America. I do not say that we should at all be unfriendly towards the Russian bloc or towards the communist countries. There is no such need at all. We may be quite friendly with them. But we must be on better relations, friendly relations, with America than at present. Otherwise, the whole progress of India may be doomed. You may have your five year programmes, but all these energies will be turned towards the big guns and military equipment (*Interruption*). It is that policy that has landed us there. We could have turned down their offer for aid in very gentler words—we do not require it now, but if any occasion arises, we shall be very glad to make use of it. There are so many ways of turning down the offer, but the way in which it was turned down, if it was not an insult, was at least clearly an affront. I am requesting these young friends....

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Young friends on the Treasury Benches?

Pandit S. C. Mishra: Of course, on the Treasury Benches. It is for them to prevail upon their leader.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member very well knows that it is only the method of pursuing that policy with which they are concerned.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: If we take courage and if we put the affairs of India foremost, then there will be change. At the present moment, the External Affairs Ministry and our leader think little of India but more of the world and that brings him into conflict with these power giants. It is good to develop our relations with Asiatic countries, Arab countries, etc., but when we try to pose on the stage of world politics as a major country with America and Russia and England, then certainly those countries will see that this little country is engaged, and we are being engaged on our borders. Then we shall have very little time to make progress. What are these talks? Our papers report that automatic weapons are being used. What are those automatic weapons? Very soon they shall become atomic weapons. For our own defence America is experimenting with missiles and guided missiles; at the Indian border atomic cannons and rifles shall be arriving and I do not know what would happen to us. We may have to go to Russia and ask for arms. All these things that are happening on the borders are our own doing. I request that we may retrace our steps.

Coming a little nearer home, let me say this. Pandit Nehru has achieved great things, but nearer home, there are so many problems with Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. There are many things that we could do with these States. Look at the United Soviet Republics of Russia.

There are so many there. We can make an effort with regard to Nepal. Nepal and India can become one. The king of Nepal may become the permanent Vice-President of India or something like that. We can have one Government for Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim. We should make an attempt that way. If we do not do that, a day will come when we will see hostile powers entrenching themselves in these territories and then

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the position of India will become more and more difficult every day. We all laugh at it when it is the time and then when difficulties arise, we shall not be able to make any progress.

An Hon. Member: What is the danger?

Pandit S. C. Mishra: Any day you may hear it. They are getting big aids from some countries. Just think of what happened in Pakistan. When those countries are well disposed towards us, we can form a union with them. We have got the Commonwealth. What is it? We can make a similar commonwealth here in India with all these States. It is high time that we looked to our borders and nearabout places.

I come to NEFA. We profess to be Gandhians and our Government professes to be Gandhian. Our whole attitude to the people of India everywhere is just anti-Gandhian. Non-violence is applicable to others, people outside. Inside, we use only violence. The situation in the Assam border is getting bad. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had some talks with the Nagas. Now, what is happening? You may use your revolvers but that shall make them more and more anti-Indian. I have got my friends here from Assam and also from Manipur. He can understand that country well. No Member of Parliament can go and visit those areas. What is going on there? We accuse outsiders of trying to create war. But here in our own country things are happening in such a way that people, who did not consider themselves to be anti-Indian, are made to become anti-Indian. Some day—God forbid—they may become so irreconcilable that you will have to lose them. The policy of repression will not do. I appeal to them to change their policy completely towards these border areas.

One word about Kashmir. What do we find there? One hon. Member from this House went to Kashmir; he has disappeared. I think most of us know that. He was one of our colleagues; he has vanished. We have shown considerable weakness in our Kashmir policy. I think that when it is a matter of our relation with the Kashmiris, we should be more democratic and more loving. I do not want to say anything against the present Government. They should see that the opposition people also there—they are supposed to be democratic—get some rights and some privileges.

I hope these matters will be looked into. I hope that the Press and the whole country will not conspire when it comes to a national policy by making a blackout of all news disliked by Nehru. One leader plays the tune and all the trumpets blow the same way: that should not be the way. In the interest of the nation, even people inside the Congress must have the courage to say things to their leader and the people at large.

Shri K. P. Tripathi (Darrang): One of the doubts expressed in this House about our foreign policy and its effect was about our own existence. There are people who still doubt the way in which we are conducting our foreign policy; they say that it is not right; we are becoming gradually isolated—they say. At this rate, they feel, we may be left with no friends at all. I think it is a wrong way of looking at things because after the last great war, one thing which has happened is that the world is combined into a single roof. If there is war anywhere, it is going to spread everywhere. From this point of view, it is clear that India has come to occupy a position in the world affairs where the centre of balance of the world has gradually changed. If there was attack at any time on India either by Pakistan or by anybody, there is no doubt that the balance of the world would be tilted and a world war would be precipitated. This point is realised not only here but all over the world. The time when the centre of balance was confined to a few powers in Europe is past. From this point of view, our neutrality is a guarantee not merely to ourselves but to the entire world.

As a labour leader, I had a chance to go to Europe and America last winter when Khrushchev and Bulganin were here and I had a chance to see firsthand the reactions on the spot on what happened in Europe and America. They were deep and profound reactions. After the Bandung Conference, there has been a great reassessment and readjustment of values all over the world. There had been reactions not merely in the western world but in the eastern world also. The reaction in the eastern bloc has been far greater because after 1917 when modern Russia was born, it has had to protect itself by creating an iron curtain. One of the results of the Bandung Conference and our neutral position has been that this iron curtain has been broken and Khrushchev and Bulganin could come out of

their iron curtain to tour neutral countries. This breaking of the iron curtain has been the greatest development of the modern world after the last war and it is this which is agitating the minds of the West.

I was therefore surprised when there were certain discussions in New York when I was there. A question was raised as to whether people from our democracies should visit dictatorship countries of Russia and China. Actually, some members of the western countries said that we should not visit. The question that I raised there was : do we now want to create a freedom curtain after the iron curtain was broken? The answer was not given. But it is very clear they did not want that people from democracies like ours and the west should go for a visit to the eastern countries and the dictatorship countries. Therefore, they are so much apprehensive that even if it tantamounts to creating a freedom-curtain around the iron-curtain they would like to retain the division between the two. A grave situation has therefore arisen and as a result of that Mr. Dulles made the statement on Goa and certain other statements are going on. Today I saw a news circulated by the Hearst Agency which says that if Pandit Nehru means to carry the message of neutrality he should not visit the United States again. There has been an attempt in that news to compare the attitude of the Prime Minister Nehru with that of Mirza in Pakistan. They have tried to compare, reassess and say that 'Pakistan is our ally, India is not and therefore we should be very careful in all that we say'. You see what tremendous effect has been produced in America. Now, it would be wrong to assess that the whole of America is of that opinion.

When I was there I had a controversy with the new President of the AFL & CIO with regard to certain comments made by him about our Prime Minister Pandit Nehru. Those comments and my comments have become an international event in the labour world and certain correspondence is still going on. But the situation is very clear. Even there I got many people who supported our idea and who did not agree with either George Maine or Dulles. You may have seen in the papers day before yesterday that the Vice President of this new organisation Mr. W. Ruther has issued a statement condemning the military pact with Pakistan and the statement of Mr. Dulles on Goa. There he has clearly said that the American standpoint all through history was anti-colonial and Mr. Dulles has done violence to that American stand-point by making a statement which indirectly tantamounts to supporting the Portuguese possession of Goa. Therefore, it is very clear that there are people in the United States also who do not support the official view. How far that point is going to be upheld by the American people I do not know. May be, the next elections may show. But the whole position is that there is an under-current of feeling that the policy of the American Government with regard to Asia is not going right.

From all these points of view the policy in America or Europe is in a melting pot and our policy being neutral we do not want to estrange friends, even prospective friends. Therefore, we want to be friends with all, with East and West, and it is this possibility of friendship between the two which is really our capital. Without arms we have arrived at the present position. Therefore, we have to continue in the same way. I have no doubt that by continuing this policy our position will be strengthened. We are not endangered in any way by overlooking certain details which have to be overlooked in certain aspects of a country's history.

From this point of view I find that the line which we have pursued for the last few years has really carried us further and further. In the process of carrying us further and further it has carried further the position of the world. Therefore, today we find that in spite of the MEDO and SEADO which was designed to encircle the Communist Bloc there is a neutral bloc in the central area which starts from Arab countries through India, Ceylon, Burma and Indonesia. Therefore, the first crescent which was deemed to be a military crescent has become ineffective because the neutral countries surrounding the prospective belligerent countries have made it quite clear that MEDO and SEADO are no longer effective. It is for this reason that the American nation has become very cross with us and because of that they have created these two pacts. Yet the Pacts have failed. From this point of view we may realise their anger when they tried a military strategy and we tried another which frustrates theirs. Naturally they become cross with us.

[Shri K. P. Tripathi]

We have not done it against them but we have done it with a clear desire that peace may be maintained in the world.

After all, what is the final aim of the American policy? The maximum possibility in the American policy is armed neutrality. Armed neutrality is most dangerous because at any time there may be an explosion. A misunderstanding might gradually lead to a war. If the war comes obviously it will lead to the use of atom and hydrogen bombs and to the destruction of the world. Therefore, in the present context of world conditions it is not enough that there may be the chance of an armed neutrality. It is also necessary that we may go further, we may go to a situation in which the necessity for the armed neutrality might be obviated, namely, disarmament might come.

Now the UNO is locked in the question of disarmament. It cannot move any further because so long as armed neutrality remains there cannot be any disarmament. The world needs disarmament and therefore the world is searching after a policy in which we may go forward. The only way by which we may go forward is that which has been adumbrated in Bandung. Bandung is based on Panch Shila. There are five principles of which the one which has caused the greatest difficulty with the West is that of co-existence. Because the world was formally divided into two, the theory was that they could not exist. Therefore the Communist Bloc wanted to destroy the other and the other bloc wanted to destroy the Communist Bloc. The theory was very clear that the two cannot exist side by side. Now we come forward and say that they can exist side by side. This is a revelation in international thinking. This revelation is not realised by many and not accepted by many. So far as other things are concerned they accept. This is the only point on which they differ most. They do not agree to the principle of co-existence. Therefore when we held forth a revolutionary idea before them they resent it. That resentment has expressed itself by way of military aid to Pakistan.

It is very clear that co-existence is the only theory on the basis of which we can ever hope that disarmament may come because the chances of destroying one system no longer exist. If the chances no longer exist, then what is the remedy? The remedy is co-existence of both the parties. It seems the Russians have come to realise this. They accept that both parties should exist. In the western bloc I think the Americans have not realised it and they have not accepted it. Therefore they cover it by saying that Russia should give proof of its good intentions before it can accept this idea. That is merely a way of clothing their horse. They do not believe in co-existence. I think unless and until we as neutrals can convince both sides that co-existence is possible it will continue like this.

Sometime back our Prime Minister in this House said that the policy of functioning *sub rosa* by the Communist Bloc was one of the great difficulties in pursuing this theory of co-existence. I think that is also a correct assessment of the situation. On this matter I do not know whether the Prime Minister had any discussion when he went to Russia. I had some discussions in Yugoslavia and China on this question. On this question the Communist people said: "You say we should not function *sub rosa*. But now the western bloc has also taken to the same stand. So far as their relations with us are concerned they function *sub rosa*. In all possible ways they try to subvert our stand. Then how can you say that we should not do the same thing to them."

There is mutual distrust of one side against the other, and mutual practice of distrust through *sub rosa* or any other methods. That is continuing. That is one of the important points of conflict. I think that if the Soviet powers could gradually try to evolve a scheme by which they could withdraw from functioning *sub rosa*, to a great extent it would be possible to allay the fears of the western bloc. In this, I think, if our Prime Minister, in the course of his visits to the different countries both east and west, could convince either side that this functioning *sub rosa* should be gradually given up and the theory of co-existence accepted, there might be given a sort of practical suggestion by which gradually the theory of co-existence would come to be accepted.

With regard to the assistance which is being given to Pakistan, I merely want to draw the attention of the House to what happened in France. I refer to the assurance given by Mr. Dulles about the arms not being used against us. In the N.A.T.O. treaty, I was told that there is a clause which prevents the arms and resources being taken away from

the purpose of the N.A.T.O. to other purposes. When France used two regiments to quell the disturbances in Algeria, this question was raised that France had done a wrong thing and that it could not use the forces which were meant for N.A.T.O. purposes to quell the disturbances in Algeria which was none of the purposes of the N.A.T.O. At that time, in spite of protests it was not possible to make France agree to the withdrawal of the forces back to Europe. That situation still continues. Therefore, it is one thing to say that the forces and the resources shall not be used against a certain country and it is another thing to implement that. Implementation becomes very difficult. From that point of view, the assurances given by Mr. Dulles that the resources given to Pakistan will not be utilised against India are assurances which it would be very difficult to implement, if really an implementation of those assurances becomes—God forbid—necessary. Therefore, in spite of the assurances, I agree with the Prime Minister that the talks with Mr. Dulles are not reassuring to us and we are very much concerned at this military pact with Pakistan, and the assurances and arms now being given to Pakistan. It is true that we do not want to revise our policy of neutrality and policy of peace. We do not want war. We do not want to spend too much on armaments, because ultimately we will be doing that in this situation. If we find that Pakistan is arming herself and we are failing, we will have to have armaments. Then, the difficulty will arise. Then, the statement made by the western powers that because Russia is arming, we must also arm ourselves will be justified. We would be in a difficult position and the policy that we are trying to project into the world, namely, a policy of neutrality and peace will be doubted elsewhere.

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): I do not propose to speak on the question of our foreign policy generally. I shall confine myself to a statement of a few facts relating to a problem which has been exercising the Members of this House for some time past, namely the tempo of exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan.

I propose to give a few facts and figures which will show what the position is, and how it has gone from bad to worse, in spite of all attempts which had been made by our Government by suggestions and otherwise for bringing about a change in the situation.

During the Census of 1941, there were roughly about 120 lakhs of Hindus in the area now known as East Pakistan. The 1951 census of East Bengal shows the number of Hindus in that province to be about 92 lakhs. Even if we ignore the increase in population, between 1941 and 1951, there is a difference of 28 lakhs between the two figures.

The migration of Hindus from East Bengal has continued from 1947, the year of the partition, till today. The total number of migrants from East Bengal to India up to the end of February, 1956 is considered to be about 37 lakhs. This, I am convinced, is a somewhat moderate estimate, but it may be accepted for the present.

Shri Kamath: Does moderate mean incorrect?

Shri Biswas: In the month of February, the figure rose to 50,000.

The passport system came into force on 15th October, 1952. There are accurate statistics of the number of migrants from the date of the introduction of the passport system. We have now got check-posts. During 1953 about 76,000 migrants came out of East Bengal to the eastern States of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. The monthly average was slightly over 6,000. But the total number of migrants who entered India during 1954 was 1,18,000. The monthly average from January, 1954 to May, 1954 was about 6,000 which was the average of the previous year. But there was a stupendous increase during the second half of 1954, as a result of which the monthly average for the year as a whole rose up to about 10,000.

The total number of migrants during 1955 was 2,38,737 which was even higher, and the monthly average during the year 1955 rose to nearly 20,000. The position deteriorated further in 1956, and nearly 70,000 people migrated to India during the last two months, January and February. The continuous migration of Hindus from East Bengal to India created a great problem for the Indian authorities. There has been a progressive deterioration of the position of late.

In 1947 when Bengal was partitioned, mostly the politically-conscious middle class Hindus who were confident

[Shri Biswas]

of being able to make a living in India migrated from East Pakistan, but the land-bound classes such as the *Nama-Shudras* and also a large proportion of the people in business continued in that province. These classes too are crossing the border into India.

The most potent causes of migration during its earlier stages were as follows :

1. Increasing incidence of crimes against the person and property of Hindus, particularly such heinous crimes against Hindu women as abduction and rape,
2. Disinclination of Government officials in East Bengal to provide remedies for Hindus,
3. The steadily shrinking scope of employment for Hindus under Government and private concerns,
4. A policy of calculated discrimination against the minorities pursued by Government in matters relating to trade and industry,
5. Requisitioning of Hindu houses and property particularly in the towns of East Bengal,
6. The propaganda carried on by Muslims, of Pakistan having been created for the Muslim alone, and
7. The oft-repeated threat of an Islamic Constitution being introduced, though it was not known for certainty then what it actually meant.

5 P.M.

The crime figures in 1954 were most alarmingly high. There were about 500 cases of dacoity, accompanied by various forms of violence. 142 cases of rape, and 9 cases of widespread communal riots during the year. There of these riots took place in the district of Faridpur, three in the district of Khulna and one each in the districts of Sylhet, Barisal and Daca. In most of the riots, the affected persons were Hindu *namashudras* and also a large proportion of community. There was heavy migration from the areas where these riots took place, and from the *namashudra* community which was most seriously affected by them.

The indifference and sometimes also the atrocities, of the police in the riot-affected areas were cited by many *namashudra* migrants as the causes of their migration to India. There were some other powerful factors at work at the time all contributing to an increase in the rate of migration in 1954.

The dissolution of the United Front Ministry on the 30th May, 1954 and the introduction of Governor's rule in East Bengal showed to the Hindus that the League was to be once again all-powerful in East Bengal politics, in spite of the shattering defeat which it had suffered at the elections.

In the Hindu mind, the Muslim League is indissolubly associated with the 1950 carnage of Hindus in East Bengal, and the great Calcutta killing of 1946. They apprehended that the spirit behind the Muslim League activities of the past would soon re-assert itself to the undoing of all Hindus. Thus, whatever faith they had been able to build up in their future after the Partition was completely gone.

There was also the fear propagated by the much-publicised Islamic Constitution, according to which the administration would be run on *Shariati* lines, Islam preached on a State basis, and the minorities treated as second-grade citizens. The minorities began to fear interference on the part of the administration with their day to day life.

A number of leaders to whom the minorities looked up for help and guidance were placed under arrest immediately after the assumption of the rule of the Province by the Governor. One of these, commanding the greatest confidence in the Province, was Shri Satin Sen, who passed away later on in the Dacca Central Jail.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor) : Shame.

Shri Biswas : While very few members of the minority communities were taken into the services of the State or in business concerns, and the trade licences of many Hindus were cancelled, the zamindaris too, most of which belonged to the Hindus, were also begun to be taken over by Government. The Hindu zamindars and their numerous employees were thus compelled to move out of East Bengal in search of a living in India in other spheres.

At a meeting of the Minority Ministers of India and Pakistan, which took place here in Delhi on 10th July 1954, the Indian Minority Minister drew the attention of his counterpart to the increasing volume of migration from East Bengal. The likely reasons for migration mentioned in a representation submitted by some East Bengal leaders at about the time were also referred to at this meeting.

The Minority Minister of Pakistan promised to visit East Bengal soon after, and satisfy himself about the actual state of things in that Province. In a letter addressed by the Government of Pakistan to the Indian Minority Minister later on, it was, however, stated that the Pakistani Minister had toured many of the districts of East Bengal but had noticed no migration from those districts to India.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : Wonderful.

Shri Biswas: An offer was made by India, in reply to exchange the Indian check-post figures with those of East Bengal, but that was not responded to by Pakistan.

Some months later, the Government of East Bengal admitted for the first time and with evident reluctance, that there was steady migration of Hindus from East Bengal to India and that, perhaps, of a heavy order. This letter mentioned that the increased volume of migration was not in the least due to the difficult economic conditions brought on by the East Bengal floods. Migration, the latter maintained, was almost entirely due to causes arising elsewhere, that is, in India, and these causes, according to the East Bengal Government were : first, the offer of refugee benefits to members of the minority community crossing over to India, and second, the incessant propaganda carried on against Pakistan by the Indian papers which undermined the faith of the Hindus in that Government.

It was pointed out to the Pakistan Government that refugee benefits given by India were extremely meagre and not at all likely to keep anyone in fair comfort. Such benefits would not, therefore, induce the Hindus, much less the Hindu *Namashudras*, who were a land-bound people, to sacrifice all their possessions in East Bengal and face the very uncertain future of a refugee in India. As regards propaganda in the West Bengal papers, such as the *Anand Bazar Patrika*, the *Jugantar*, the *Hindusthan Standard*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* etc., the one important thing to remember was that the entry of these papers into East Bengal had been banned by the East Bengal Government long before. The propaganda, if any, in these papers could not thus reach the people of East Bengal, much less the illiterate *Namashudra* cultivators of the province. The Government of Pakistan, however, decided to remain unconvinced.

They have further advanced the theory that the Hindus are coming away as they have been unable to reconcile themselves to the emergence of Pakistan as a power distinct from, and independent of, India. Any impartial observer would see that this theory offers a very inadequate explanation for the migration of persons who had decided after the partition of India to stay on in East Bengal, and actually stayed on in spite of odds for over seven years. The illiterate land-bound cultivator is not guided in his activities by sentimental considerations of a Hindu Raj or a Muslim Raj, and would not tear himself off from his surroundings and give up his possessions in East Bengal for nothing.

Various steps have been suggested from time to time to the Government of Pakistan by the Government of India in the Ministries of Minority Affairs and Rehabilitation. The steps on which the greatest stress has been laid are as follows:

(1) Prevention of harassment of the minorities, particularly by officials in East Bengal;

(2) Increasing employment of members of the minority communities in services under the State and in industrial & commercial concerns, so that they may have their legitimate representation therein and be able to earn their livelihood; also re-employment in Government estates of Hindus discharged from their jobs as a result of zamindari abolition;

(3) Restoration to the mionrities of their trade licences for cloth, oil etc. ;

(4) De-requisitioning of houses and other properties belonging to the minorities;

[Shri Biswas]

(5) Giving of facilities for remittance of money from one country to the other;

(6) Restoration of the arms licences held by the minorities;

(7) Relaxation of travel restrictions; and

(8) Establishment of easier communications between East Bengal and the adjoining Indian States.

One of the letters addressed by the Government of India has elicited from Pakistan the somewhat laconic reply that the authorities in Pakistan had really done all that was in their power to do and also that in their opinion, the present exodus was due only to sentimental reasons. If this reply sets the tone for the Pakistan Government's replies to the other letters, which still remain unanswered, they are not likely to help a solution of the problem of migration from East Bengal to India, which is now the gravest of all Indo-Pak problems.

I have given the picture as it is today. You may ask: what is the remedy? The remedy does not lie in our hands. We have done all we could do; we have offered suggestions; we have told them what they should do. But the reply from their side is: we have done all that could be done and there is nothing more to be done and, therefore, you must grin and smile.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Deadlock, is it?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: We have nothing more to do?

Shrimati Khongmen (Autonomous District—Reserved—Scheduled Tribes): On a point of. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot hear the hon. Member.

Shrimati Khongmen: On a point of information. May I ask if the hon. Minister is in a position to tell the House if people belonging to other minority communities, other than Hindus, also migrated to India from Pakistan?

Shri Biswas: Not very many. Some of them have gone to Tripura; some of them to other parts of India. But, I am speaking mostly about those who have migrated to West Bengal.

Shri Gadgil: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the House has listened with great grief to the sorry tale about the increasing exodus of Hindus from East Bengal. Nearly 40 per cent. have already left East Bengal and if the rate continues progressively as it seems, in all probability, in another five years, I think, we may easily put down an additional number of 30 lakhs. Apart from other considerations, whether our economy will bear this is a very serious question.

Last year, on a similar occasion, I referred to this question and stated not that we are helpless in this matter but there are certain lines which we can certainly follow. To me, these Hindus going back and being resettled in East Pakistan is a difficult question. For, I do not think that things will improve on the lines suggested by the hon. Law Minister. There was some political reason for the East Bengal Muslims to go slow in driving out the Hindus till the Pakistan Constitution was framed because they were anxious to take the utmost advantage of the minority of East Bengal so far as representation in the Central Legislature was concerned.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Having got parity, they have no other politicial motive left and, therefore, as far as I am able to see from such indications as we are permitted to have this is plain matter altogether. Whatever we may do, one thing is certain that nobody who has come over here will agree to go back. What then are our remedies? Orderly and planned exchange of population was suggested some years ago. It was duly considered some five years ago and on moral grounds it was rejected because we could not force those Muslims who owed allegiance to this country to go. For those who are willing, that can be arranged. But such number, in my opinion, is so very small and is bound to be very small because the economic conditions in this country are gradually improving.

Then, the other remedy suggested was—and that was by the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the early phase of exodus—to demand additional space so as to secure justice so far as the population of this country was concerned. I do not know whether it is feasible to pursue that line but it is a matter for consideration when all outstanding questions between us and Pakistan are to

be settled by conciliation, peaceful negotiation and those well-known remedies which are enumerated in the UNO Charter and to which reference is to be found in the Directive Principles of our own Constitution. Somehow or other the fact remains that if you take the graph of exodus from East Bengal of Hindus into West Bengal during the last eight years, there is a regular method sometimes it rises, then it lapses, but behind that all is a strategy. Now the rate of exodus will go higher because there is no longer any political reason for the East Bengal Muhammadans to allow Hindus to remain there. This also means that it is not an isolated localised policy by the Pakistan Government, but it is a part of their policy, not only here in this part of Pakistan, but also in the other. We have been recently hearing about various border raids. Our great leader has been good enough to say that there was no co-ordinated plan behind these border incidents. If he says so, it is a great tribute in my humble opinion to his balance of mind, but above all to his generosity.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I said was that I was not aware of any such thing.

Shri Gadgil: To that extent my comment also remains modified. What I am afraid of is that if there is no co-ordinated plan in these border raids, there is at least co-ordinated connivance at what is being done there on this side of the border. They are not members,—those who are indulging in this,—of stray gangs; they are subject to organised defence and organised policy of administration. It will not be fair even to them to say that they are trigger-happy and they do so in a spirit of adventure. I most respectfully differ from this version or this comment by our very generous and magnanimous leader. I am of the view that this is being done in pursuance of some strategy. The aim of that strategy is obvious. One need not say much about that. So far as we are concerned, I am also of the view that we must not become panicky. There must be a sense of proportion and things must be looked at in a proper perspective. A mere demonstration in a street should not be construed as an act of rebellion, nor shouting of slogans as shots from a Bren gun. All that was happening in the context of particular events that were being enacted in Karachi, but at the same time we owe to ourselves, not only to this generation but to future generations that the freedom we have won after great sacrifice, after centuries of struggle, shall be handed over to future generations intact, much improved in quality.

Mr. Speaker: I will now call upon the hon. Finance Minister to present his Budget regarding Travancore-Cochin.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN BUDGET, 1956-57

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to present a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Travancore-Cochin State for the year 1956-57. The Budget of the Travancore-Cochin State for 1956-57 was presented to the Legislative Assembly of the State on the 9th March, 1956. Owing, however, to the resignation of the Ministry shortly thereafter, it could not be proceeded with further there and it has now to be dealt with by the Parliament by virtue of the Proclamation issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution on the 23rd March, 1956. The budgetary position of the State is explained in the State Finance Minister's speech introducing the Budget before the State Legislature. It is being circulated to the hon. Members along with other Budget documents. I shall, therefore, confine my observations to the main features of the estimates briefly.

Against the revenue deficit of Rs. 438 lakhs originaly anticipated, this year is now likely to close with a deficit of Rs. 141 lakhs, the improvement being due to a saving of Rs. 209 lakhs in expenditure and an improvement of Rs. 88 lakhs in revenue. The next year's Budget provides for a revenue of Rs. 18:9 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 21:98 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 308 lakhs; as compared with the current year revised estimates, revenue increased by Rs. 84 lakhs and expenditure by Rs. 251 lakhs. Except for a credit of Rs. 15 lakhs from betterment levy which was under consideration by the State legislature before its dissolution the revenue estimates did not take credit for any new measure of taxation. The estimates of expenditure allow for transfer from the revenue account to capital certain items of a capital nature amounting to Rs. 225 lakhs. This transfer follows a general

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

reclassification of expenditure suggested, by the Centre with the approval of the Comptroller and Auditor General, for adoption by the various Governments in India. But for this transfer the revenue deficit would have amounted to Rs. 533 lakhs. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to larger provision for beneficient departments like education, medical, health and community projects.

For capital expenditure, next year's estimate provided for Rs. 940 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 514 lakhs over the current year's revised estimates. The increase is in respect of schemes included in the Second Plan, mainly under irrigation, industrial development, civil works and electricity. The total requirements of the State on revenue and capital accounts are thus estimated at Rs. 12·48 crores. To meet these the estimates assume a market loan of Rs. 2 crores, sale of investments to the extent of Rs. 1 crore and loan from the Centre of about Rs. 9 crores inclusive of Rs. 7 crores for *ad hoc* loans towards scheme included in the next Plan for which the pattern of assistance is yet to be settled. The estimated cost of the State's Second Plan is Rs. 71·2 crores. This is exclusive of urban water supply, drainage, flood control, local development works and certain minor items. Against the Plan of Rs. 71·2 crores, the budget for 1956-57 includes the total provision of Rs. 14·4 crores, an increase of Rs. 6·7 crores over the revised estimates for 1955-56. The Planning Commission and the Central Government had advised all the State Governments that the revenue Budget for 1956-57 should be balanced and that the total expenditure during the first year of the Second Plan should particularly be limited to the actual anticipated expenditure during the last year of the first Plan. Although, therefore, the Budget is being presented as formulated by the State Government, there is no final commitment that the expenditure will be incurred up to the full extent included in the Budget. It would be regulated with reference to the actual assistance which the Centre may be in a position to give. For the present, I propose to ask the House to vote supplies for meeting the estimated expenditure for the first three months of the next year, leaving the main demands for grants to be discussed later.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Kamath: Sir, in order to enable us formulate our own personal programmes, may I request you to fix up a revised time-schedule for the Central Budget owing to the Travancore-Cochin Budget, as early as possible, by tomorrow evening or latest by Saturday?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): There is one point more. Could you, Sir, together with your announcement, announce as to how much time is allowed for the discussion of the President's Proclamation as well as the time that will be allowed for the consideration of the vote on account and the Budget of the Travancore-Cochin State?

Mr. Speaker: I think the present discussion on the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry will be completed by 2-30 tomorrow.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Three o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: The 10 minutes taken now will also be included. Whatever it may be, I will calculate that. If it is 2-30 or even if it is 3 o'clock we can sit as long as we like tomorow and dispose of this Proclamation.

Shri Kamath: We will sit up to midnight?

Mr. Speaker: We will sit for one more hour.

Shri Kamath: We cannot liquidate decracy summarily like that.

Mr. Speaker: 2-30 to 5-30 is three hours. Thereafter we can sit for an hour more and have 4 hours in all. Normally if we were to allot time for this, more than 4 hours would not have been allotted for this item.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): May I know if the Business Advisory Committee has deliberated over this matter or is it you, Sir, in your wisdom who is suggesting this course?

Mr. Speaker: I am only suggesting. The question was put to me and I am suggesting this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I request you to take the decision of the House today because if we are to debate it tomorrow we shall

know how to arrange the discussion. We feel that 2 hours or 2½ hours will not be sufficient to discuss this. At least a minimum of 4 hours—actually certain other friends have suggested 6 hours—is essential for a proper discussion on the Proclamation.

Shri Kamath: I would suggest that an emergent meeting of the Business Advisory Comimttee should be called early tomorrow morning and they should allot time for this discussion.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker you have already suggested first of all that this matter is going to be considered fully on two occasions, one when the President's Proclamation is going to be before the House and secondly when the Budget comes up. Now, the present proposal of the Finance Minister is for a vote on account. Something has to be done and the work carried on. Even at this stage the Government have no desire to limit the discussion. We are entirely in your hands and the House. You suggested a little while ago that tomorrow they can even have 3 or 4 hours. I do not myself see where the Business Advisory Committee comes into the picture at all. In this matter it is for you and for the Government to devote as much time as possible.

Shri Kamath: And the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I point out a little thing which to us is rather important? It so happens that in regard to Travancore-Cochin things that happened earlier might have to be brought back into the discussion and possibly this is a matter which we can bring in only during a discussion on the Resolution on the President's Proclamation. We cannot bring that up in the course of the discussion on the Budget. That is to say, there might be a very rightful necessity of prolonging discussion on the Resolution on the President's Proclamation. Tomorrow, as far as we can understand, if we sit for 2½ hours at the outset it will not give the House anything like an adequate opportunity of expressing itself. We know the verdict, what it is going to be, but the House won't have sufficient time to express itself.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member referred to the discussion on the President's Proclamation. Surely that is a thing which will be fixed by you, Sir, in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee. I take it that we are not discussing that matter tomorrow.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is the matter we are going to discuss tomorrow.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Is that so, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Then I beg your pardon. I am mistaken. You suggested 4 hours tomorrow?

Shri Kamath: We want 6 hours.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If it comes for 5 hours tomorrow I do not mind.

Mr. Speaker: We will conclude this debate on External Affairs by 2-30 or 3-00 tomorrow. All that might be reasonably expected or asked for for a discussion on the Proclamations is 4 hours. That is what Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said. We will find that 4 hours' time tomorrow and conclude the debate on the Proclamation.

Shri Kamath: 6 hours.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: 4 hours is barely sufficient.

Mr. Speaker: The House will sit for an hour more and the Leader will see that there is quorum.

Shri Kamath: Do we approve liquidation of democracy in 4 hours?

Mr. Speaker: 400 hours may not be enough. If we start at 2-30, 2-30 to 5-30 will be 3 hours and we will sit for one hour more. If we start only at 3-00 then we will sit for another half an hour more and conclude the debate on the Proclamation tomorrow. Thereafter, there is the vote on account. So far as that matter is concerned, the whole matter is going to be discussed on the Budget Demands in detail. Sufficient time will be allotted for that. This matter has to be disposed of quite early for the reason that money has to be voted. Otherwise, it will come to a standstill. On this particular matter,

[Mr. Speaker]

there will be no discussion or the discussion will be very brief. I will regulate the discussion according to the rules of procedure.

It is now 5-30. The House will stand adjourned till 10-30 tomorrow. The Budget papers will be available in the Lobby.

5-32 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Thursday the 29th March, 1956.

DAILY DIGEST

[*Wednesday, 28th March,* 1956]

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MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT . . 3587–94

(1) In view of the facts stated by the Prime Minister, the Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of adjournment motions given notice of by Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and Shri N. C. Chatterjee regarding the alleged insult to the special envoy of India on the occasion of the Pakistan Republic Day Celebration in Karachi on the 23rd March, 1956.

(2) The Speaker also withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri K. M. Vallatharas regarding the alleged occupation of the island of Kachcha Thivu near Danushkodi by the Ceylon Government.

ARREST OF A MEMBER 3594–95

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a communication from the Police Commissioner, Bombay, intimating that Shri V. G. Deshpande, a Member of Lok Sabha, was arrested in Bombay on the 27th March, 1956, under section 135 (1) (3) read with section 37 (1) and (3) of the Bombay Police Act, 1951 for defying the orders of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on assemblies and shouting of slogans.

RELEASE OF A MEMBER ON BAIL . . 3595–96

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a communication from the Presidency Magistrate, 14th Court, Girgaum, Bombay, that Pandit Bhagwaticharan Shukla, M. P. had been released on bail to enable him to prefer an appeal in the High Court of Bombay against his conviction.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . 3596

The following papers were laid on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 23rd March, 1956 under Article 356 of the Constitution, assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of Travancore-Cochin, under clause (3) of Article 356 of the Constitution.

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S. R. O. 580, dated the 10th March, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act,

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1953 making certain further amendment to the Tea Rules, 1954.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS . . 3596–97

Secretary reported to Lok Sabha that the following Bills which were passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session, had been assented to by the President:

(1) The Appropriation Bill, 1956.

(2) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1956.

(3) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1956.

(4) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill 1956.

(5) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1956.

(6) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1956.

(7) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1956.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED . . 3597

Forty-eighth Report presented.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION . . 3597–98

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) made a statement correcting the reply given to a supplementary on Starred Question No. 276 on the 30th November 1955.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS . . . 3600–3708

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of External Affairs was commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN BUDGET, 1956-57 3708–09

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh) presented a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Travancore-Cochin for the year 1956-57.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, 29th MARCH, 1956—

Further Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of External Affairs and discussion on President's Proclamation *re* Travancore-Cochin.

GIPN—S V—31 Lok Sabha—21-1-57—.840